



TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL
REPORT
— ON —
ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE
— OF —
ONTARIO.
1895.

362.31

059

28th



Library
of the
Academy of Medicine
Toronto
22210

Presented by

The Library of Dr. H. Beemer

1941

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1895.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO :
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1896.



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1895.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-eighth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1895.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

TO THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

22910

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, December, 1895.

To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-eighth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1895.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	xi-xxii.
TABLES OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS AND STATISTICS.....	2-27
List of Asylum tables	1
Table No. 1, shewing movements of entire Asylum population	2-3
Table No. 2, shewing the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics of the Asylums of the Province, during each of the eighteen years, from October 1st, 1876, to 30th September, 1895.....	4-5
Table No. 3, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.....	6
Table No. 4, shewing the counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to Asylums have been received, as well as the admissions of the present year, and from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1895, originally came.....	7
Table No. 5, shewing the length of time the patients received into the Asylum during the year had been insane prior to their admission.....	8
Table No. 6, shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1895.....	9
Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.....	10
Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year.....	11
Table No. 9, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year	12
Table No. 10, shewing the length of Asylum residence of the patients who died during the year.....	13
Table No. 11, shewing the cause of death of those who died during the year ...	14-15
Table No. 12, shewing the trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of those admitted during the past and anterior years	16-18
Table No. 13, shewing detailed expenditure of the various Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1895.....	19
Table No. 14, shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various head- ings of the estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such headings..	20
Table No. 15, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the price paid for the same under contract	21
Table No. 16, shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed	22-23
Table No. 17, shewing the nature of the employment, the number of patients who worked, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work, in days, per patient during the year.....	24-25

TABLE OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS AND STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

PAGE.

Table No. 18, shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.....	26
Table No. 19, shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged as cured during the year.....	27
Table No. 20, shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died during the year.....	28
Summary of Asylum operations.....	29
Number of insane persons known to the Department, table shewing the.....	29
Discharges.....	30
Probational discharges, table of.....	30
Deaths.....	31
Assigned cause of insanity.....	31
Table shewing number of beds and number of vacancies in each Asylum on 30th September, 1894.....	32
Social state, nationalities, etc., of patients admitted during the year, and of the total admissions.....	32
Table shewing yearly increase in population in Asylums.....	33
Employment of patients.....	33
Percentage of days worked.....	34
Asylum expenditure.....	34
Cost per patient, 1894-5.....	35
Revenue from paying patients.....	35
Comparative statement of revenue.....	36

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF DR. D. CLARK, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TORONTO ASYLUM.....	2-37
Statistics.....	3
Cottages.....	4
Improvements.....	4
Wants.....	3
Workshop.....	4
Light.....	5
Amusements.....	6
Religious services.....	7
Medical library.....	8
Voluntary admissions.....	8
Statistical tables.....	
REPORT OF DR. R. M. BUCKE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LONDON ASYLUM.....	9-37
Summary of movements of patients.....	38
Repairs, renewals, etc., carried out.....	38
Alterations recommended.....	39
Amusements.....	39
Care of a certain class of lunatics.....	39-43
Gynecological work of institutions.....	44-45
Officers and employes.....	39
Farm and garden.....	46
Statistical tables.....	47-72

	PAGE.
REPORT OF DR. C. K. CLARKE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE KINGSTON ASYLUM.	73-116
Admissions and discharges	73
Deaths	73
Maintenance rate	73
Sewage disposal	75
Name of institution	74
Thyroid feeding in some forms of mental trouble	75-81
Exercise and physical drill in the treatment of dementia	81-90
Staff	90
Statistical tables	91-116
REPORT OF DR. JAMES RUSSELL, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF HAMILTON ASYLUM...	117-153
Summary of Asylum operations	117
Admissions	117
Discharges	118
Deaths	118
Cost of maintenance	118
Annual statistical record	119
Farm	120
Butter	121
Garden	122
New building and repairs	122
Requirements for next year	123-124
Asylum <i>versus</i> hospital	124-125
Classification of Asylum population, 1895	125
Amusements	125
Changes in staff	125-126
Conclusion	126
Statistical tables	127-153
REPORT OF DR. N. H. BEEMER, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF MIMICO ASYLUM ...	154-191
Summary of Asylum operations	154
Admissions	154
Discharges	155
Deaths	155
History	155
Name of institution	156
Farm	160
Water supply	156
Amusements	158-159
Garden grounds	159
Religious services	161
Staff	161
Statistical tables	163-191
REPORT OF DR. J. B. MURPHY, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BROCKVILLE ASYLUM.	192-212
Description	192-193
Name of institution	193
Opening of Asylum	194
Wants	194
Chapel and amusement room	194

REPORT OF BROCKVILLE ASYLUM.— <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE.
Food distribution.....	194
Religious services.....	195
The staff.....	196
Farm and garden.....	195
Statistical tables.....	197-212
REPORT OF DR. A. H. BEATON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ORILLIA ASYLUM...	213-229
Summary of Asylum operations.....	213
More room.....	213
Water supply.....	214
Lighting.....	218
Maintenance.....	213
New road.....	215
Officers and employees.....	217
The school.....	214
Name of institution.....	216
Statistical tables.....	216
Statistical tables of the Homewood Retreat.....	220

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

One of the important events occurring during the past year in providing for the insane of the Province has been the opening of the new Asylum at Brockville.

Preliminary to the reception of patients the selection by the Government of the official staff was made, by the appointment of Dr. J. B. Murphy, formerly of Mimico Asylum, to the position of Medical Superintendent; Dr. W. K. Ross, formerly of London Asylum, to the position of Assistant Physician; Miss Jessie Watson, formerly Matron at Mimico, to a like position at Brockville; Miss Augusta Nelles, formerly of Hamilton Asylum, as Assistant Matron; and Mr. Charles Simmons, formerly of Hamilton Asylum, as Chief Attendant. Four male and four female attendants who had previous experience, were selected for duty at the new institution.

Mr. J. W. Baker, of Brockville, received the appointment of Bursar; and the other positions were filled by the appointment of J. A. Laidlaw, as Storekeeper; Mr. R. Rush, as Engineer; Mr. D. McCrimmon, as Farmer; Mr. J. Weatherstone, as Carpenter; Mr. P. Crilly, as Tailor; Mr. P. Kilgour, as Baker; Mr. John Richards, as Gardener, and Mr. W. McKay, as Messenger.

The first transfer of patients was effected on the 27th December, 1894, when thirty-six males and thirty-seven females were removed from Mimico to Brockville Asylum, and on the 25th February following, twenty-eight males and twenty-seven females were removed from Kingston to the new institution. These, together with the outlying patients to be received from the Brockville Asylum district, it was estimated, would fully occupy the available accommodation in the main building. This expectation was realized on July 31st, when there were in residence 179 patients, ninety males and eighty-nine females, being the maximum number the institution could then accommodate.

The occupation of the Brockville Asylum afforded much needed relief from the overcrowded condition of some of the older institutions, and consequently on January 8th, twenty-one males and twenty-two females were transferred from London to Mimico, and on March 6th, twenty-five males and twenty-five females were removed from Toronto to Kingston.

The selection of patients for transfer has, from time to time, been made with the view of relieving the more congested asylums, and also for the purpose of affording accommodation in these institutions for the outlying patients in their respective districts ; but while these have been primary considerations, the effort has been made at the same time to restore patients as far as practicable to the institutions and district from which they were originally admitted.

The organization of the official staff for Brockville Asylum necessarily involved changes and additions to replace the removals from Mimico ; and Dr. N. H. Beemer, first assistant at London, was appointed to the position of Superintendent at Mimico ; Miss F. Billington, assistant Matron at London, to the position of Matron at Mimico. To replace the vacancies at London by the removals from that asylum, Dr. H. Buchan, of the Kingston Asylum staff, was transferred to the position of Assistant Superintendent at London, and Mrs. E. B. Martin, of Kingston, was transferred to the position vacated by Miss Billington, and Dr. F. Beemer, of the Hamilton Asylum staff, was transferred to London to replace Dr. Ross. To fill the vacancy at Kingston Asylum, Dr. J. M. Forster was removed from Hamilton, and to replace the vacancies at Hamilton, Dr. R. W. B. Smith, of Seaforth, was appointed in the place of Dr. Forster, and Dr. W. C. Herriman, of the Orillia Asylum, was appointed in the place of Dr. F. Beemer. Miss Theresa Gallagher, supervisor at Kingston Asylum, was promoted to fill the position of Assistant Matron, vacated by Mrs. Martin, and Miss Agnes Holden was appointed to the position of Assistant Matron at Hamilton Asylum, caused by the removal of Miss Nelles to Brockville.

The necessity for the increased accommodation provided at Brockville has become more apparent by the yearly augmented numbers of the insane requiring admission from the several sections of the Province where the older asylums are located. Application for admission in many cases had to be deferred, as there were no available vacancies.

By reference to Table No. 1, it will be noted that the admissions for the past year have been 968, which is in excess of the number in any previous year in the history of the Province. The average daily number of patients in residence has also been increased. In 1894 there were 3,809, and for the year under report 3,995, or 186 in excess of the previous year ; and this increased number is in excess of the average annual increase for the past five years.

In view of the increased admissions and resident population of the asylums, the following table has been compiled to show the number and ages of the patients admitted for the past five years from 1891 to 1895, inclusive.

ADMISSIONS TO ASYLUMS FROM 1891 TO 1895 (INCLUSIVE), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

Under 15 years of age	201
From 15 to 20 years	218
" 20 " 25 "	414
" 25 " 30 "	534
" 30 " 35 "	502

From 35 to 40 years	497
“ 40 “ 45 “	480
“ 45 “ 50 “	418
“ 50 “ 60 “	366
“ 60 “ 65 “	256
“ 65 “ 70 “	202
“ 70 “ 75 “	131
“ 75 “ 80 “	112
“ 80 “ 85 “	43
“ 85 “ 90 “	21
“ 90 “ 95 “	7
Unknown	43

Of the total number of admissions recorded it will be observed that those known to be between the ages of sixty-five and ninety-five years old numbered 516, and the fact cannot be questioned that the greater number of these aged people were in such a condition of senile decay as to preclude the hope that any special benefit could be secured by their treatment for mental ailments.

With the object of obtaining still more definite knowledge of the several classes of patients forming the population of the Provincial asylums, a return from each of the Medical Superintendents was requested showing the number of patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1895, who might be classed under the following headings, and a summary of these returns is herewith given as follows :

A PARTIAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE ADMISSIONS TO THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1895.

Excited patients admitted	173
Suicidal “	134
Homicidal “	57
Chronic “	475
Epileptic “	44
Number who may recover through asylum treatment	327
Number of such who have been discharged during year after asylum treatment	129
Number whose condition upon admission would not warrant the hope of recovery	473
Number who might be discharged into the custody of friends if assurances existed of their being properly cared for	362
Number discharged as recovered who were re-admitted during the year	5
Number discharged as improved who were re-admitted during the year	4

Number discharged on probation who were re-admitted during the year.....	13
Total number of epileptic patients in residence.....	212
Total number of chronic patients in residence.....	1,712
Total number of working patients in residence	1,089

Owing to the more fitful state of a large number of patients who on some occasions can be induced to take active employment and at other times refuse, it would probably be misleading to give any positive estimate of the number who might be classed as workers; and this remark will to some extent apply to the number given who might be discharged into the custody of friends, as it is manifest that very frequent changes in both mental and physical condition of patients are continually occurring in every asylum.

The largely increased number of the insane to be provided for during the lapse of later years, both here and in the Mother Country, is tending to deepen the interest in all the methods adopted for the custody, care and treatment of this dependent class; and apart from the question of whether or not insanity is increasing in greater proportion than the increase of population, the fact remains that a large and steadily growing number are accumulating in the institutions in both the old and new world.

The annual reports received from both sides of the Atlantic discuss minutely the different methods of providing for the dependent and indigent insane. In order to briefly outline this it will not be out of place to quote from the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for England issued in June last, for the year ending December 31st, 1894. The number of private, pauper and criminal patients remaining on January 1st, 1895, were classed and distributed as follows:—

In County and Borough Asylums	61,908
“ Registered Hospitals.....	3,929
“ Licensed Houses	4,173
“ Naval and Military Hospitals	227
“ Criminal Lunatic Asylums.....	649
“ Ordinary Workhouses	10,877
“ Metropolitan District Asylums	6,021
Private single patients.....	428
Out-door paupers	5,869
Total	94,081

This is an increase over the corresponding number on January 1st, 1894, of 2,014.

The forty-fourth report of the Inspector of Lunatics in Ireland for 1894, shows the number and distribution of lunatics as follows:—

In District Asylums.....	12,771
“ Central Asylum Dundrum	161
“ Private Asylums	646
“ Workhouses.....	4,076
“ Prison	1
Total	17,655

This is an increase of 379 over the number of the previous year.

The above numbers do not include patients cared for in private dwellings, or those wandering at large.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland shows that on January 1st, 1895, there were a total of 13,852 lunatics distributed as follows :—

In Royal and District Asylums	7,957
“ Private Asylums.....	152
“ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , lunatic .....	...
“ Wards of Poorhouses	1,726
“ “	864
“ Private dwellings.....	2,790
“ Lunatic of general Prison	54
“ Training Schools	309
Total	13,852

Being an increase of 539 over the previous year.

The Committee on Lunacy for the State of Pennsylvania, in their report for 1894 show that for the past eleven years in that commonwealth, there has been an annual increase of 326 2-5 patients.

These figures refer to the annual increase in all the institutions in the state, including state and private hospitals, almshouses, poorhouses, penitentiaries and gaols collectively. And in the five state hospitals taken separately for the past five years, the average annual increase has been 184 indigent insane. The committee therefore urge the immediate erection of an institution for the chronic indigent insane.

The State Commission in Lunacy for New York, in their sixth annual report for the year ending October 1st, 1894, record the net increase of committed and registered insane to be 736 in excess of the previous year.

These quotations show a material difference in the methods adopted in Great Britain when compared with the prevailing systems in operation on this side of the Atlantic. There, there appears to be a preference for a diffused system and classification of the insane, extending to parochial, county and district institutions, maintained largely from local resources. Here the object has been to mass and centralize in large institutions under the more parental supervision of the state, and maintain the indigent population from state resources. The peculiar feature in the development of the more decentralized system is that of the boarding-out plan adopted in Scotland. The very large proportion of the insane, 2,677, or in round numbers, nineteen per cent., is kept in private houses under the supervision and inspection of the Commissioners in Lunacy. This system, in operation since 1858, is very highly commended by the Deputy Commissioners, Drs. Fraser and Lawson, who have had extended experience in visiting the insane in private dwellings, and in order to give the views of these Commissioners fully, I take the liberty of quoting from their annual report, page 39, as follows :

Dr. Fraser, at the close of the performance of his duties as Deputy Commissioner, sums up the conclusions to which he has come, as follows :—

“After an experience of seventeen years in visiting the insane in private dwellings, as well as seven years previous experience of the insane in asylums, I am able, in the most emphatic manner, to confirm the conclusions already arrived at by my predecessors—that the mode of care by which a large number of the insane are placed in private dwellings under adequate central and local supervision, as is the case in Scotland, is one which both secures in the best manner the welfare of the patients; and lessens the burden of their maintenance on the public rates.

“Some of the insane in private dwellings live with relatives and some with persons not related to them. They equally enjoy privileges and advantages which conduce to their happiness, and I venture to state, broadly speaking, that the sum of happiness enjoyed by these patients far exceeds the happiness which they would enjoy as inmates of institutions under the most liberal and enlightened management. Home life, with its domestic surroundings and interests, has numerous attractions, for the loss of which nothing can fully compensate; and attachment to home is not confined to the insane living with relatives. Those boarded with persons not related to them, in many cases soon develop the same feeling of attachment to the home in which they are placed. The enjoyment by the insane of a liberty, the same in kind as that enjoyed by their neighbors, increases their physical and mental well being; and another marked advantage in this mode of care lies in the fact that it gives patients a full opportunity of realizing and developing their individuality. If a patient has a capacity for usefulness, he has an opportunity and an inducement to vie with his sane neighbor in showing what he is able to do, and this sometimes goes the length of his becoming an independent and self-supporting man. These favorable features of the mode of caring for the insane in private dwellings, and many others, are to be observed during visitation, and it is impossible to doubt that they conduce to the happiness and welfare of the patient. I do not for a moment deny that, in order to prevent abuses, neglect and improper treatment, careful and systematic supervision, both by the state and by local authorities is necessary.

“On the contrary, I affirm that such supervision is absolutely essential to such a mode of care—if it is not to end in failure. No system of providing for the insane is perfect, or ever will be; but I have no hesitation in saying that the mode of caring for the insane in private dwellings, under sound administration and careful supervision, has in Scotland, as regards a certain class of selected insane, produced results superior to what could be obtained for these patients by any other mode of care.”

Dr. Lawson in his report gives expression to conclusions, in regard to the system as a whole, which are as one with those expressed by Dr. Fraser. He says :—

“Another year devoted to the inspection and supervision of insane persons living under domestic care in Scotland confirms in my mind, two opinions which I have formerly expressed. The first is that the method of retaining or recalling from institutions, suitable insane persons to share in the benefits of private life has a rational justification in the social instinct from which springs the desire for a specific home and a circle of habitual

associates. The second is, that prolonged experience shows that, in Scotland, a large percentage of those who are registered as lunatics can, from the first or at a later stage of their malady, be provided for and treated in private dwellings in a manner which yields results satisfactory to themselves, and which causes little, if any, departure from the current of daily life of the families and the communities in which they are placed. In short, the system of providing in private dwellings for properly chosen patients has the sanction of an elementary instinct ; it acts as a boon to many of the insane as well as to the ratepayers, and it causes no appreciable interference with either the performance of the duties or the enjoyment of the privileges of the general public."

It is worthy of note that one of the advantages claimed for this mode is "that it lessens the burden of their maintenance on the public rates, but it is also stated, page forty-eight of the report, that the expenditure per head on pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the period 1890 to 1894 is almost double the expenditure for 1859 to 1863, and a progressive expenditure is shown in each intervening period." In the earlier quinquenniad the average expenditure per patient in asylums, including institutions for imbecile children, was

In lunatic wards of Poorhouses	23£.	17s.	3d.
--------------------------------------	------	------	-----

In private dwellings ..	17	11	7
-------------------------	----	----	---

And in the latter period quoted, namely, from 1890 to 1894, relatively the cost was	8	13	1
---	---	----	---

In lunatic wards of Poorhouses	25£.	1s.	10d.
--------------------------------------	------	-----	------

In private dwellings	19	1	1
----------------------------	----	---	---

From these figures, therefore, it is a question whether or not in view of the gradual but advancing expenditure per head of the insane maintained in poorhouse wards and private dwellings, that in a few years the expenditure will equal if not exceed the expenditure in the large institutions.	16	.	5
---	----	---	---

In the boarding-out plan there is no doubt that in a number of cases patients would be benefitted by the influences and surroundings of residence in private dwellings, provided that such patients were "properly chosen from a selected class"; and to this condition might be added, if placed under the supervision of equally well chosen families. Another advantage to be secured in the adoption of such a system would be the lessened expenditure for the construction and maintenance of large establishments, and the utilizing of accommodation where that could be found available in private residences. There is, however, a wide difference in the condition and character of the population of different countries, which in a great measure would ensure the success or failure of the boarding-out plan. The homogenous character of any nationality, and the less migratory and permanent resident the population, the better would be, the prospects for carrying out any plan for the distribution of any considerable number of the insane; and that a considerable disparity of conditions exists between this Province and Scotland in these respects need scarcely be referred to.

Such other considerations as the association of the younger classes of a community, while they are in a formative state as to character and tendency with the insane, may well be considered before permanently adopting any system that might result prejudicially in the interests of the community at large.

It is evident that any estimate that might be made as to the future increase or decrease of the number of the indigent insane to be provided for in Ontario would be unreliable and possibly misleading. Yet it is manifest that if regard be had to the past, either from the indications furnished by the cases cited, as to the experience in other lands, or to the records of the province, it is more probable that the present rate of accumulation will be maintained or increased rather than reduced; and if this be a reasonably correct conclusion, then it follows that in a short time increased accommodation will have to be furnished and the question is in what form it may be most economically and advantageously made.

Within the past five years at the London, Hamilton, Mimico and Brockville asylums, the increased accommodation, when fully furnished, will amount to 908 beds; and the number of insane in daily residence during the same time shows an increase of 499; so that when the institution buildings now constructed are fully equipped, there will only be remaining 409 vacant beds. At the present rate of accumulation of patients, and with a reasonable number of vacancies allowed at each institution for the admission of emergent and urgent cases, the present provision can only be sufficient for the requirements for a limited time.

It is evident, however, that if the admissions to the asylums were restricted to the classes who could be expected to be benefitted by asylum care and treatment, that the asylum accommodation now available would be sufficient for a much longer time. But if the counties continue their efforts, as at present, to waive the responsibility and expense of maintaining classes such as are enumerated in the foregoing tabulated statements, who are merely in a condition of physical and mental decay from infirmities incident to old age, then other and enlarged structures will be required, or a resort be had to some form of a distributed system by which the municipalities will be charged with the responsibility of keeping them.

In the adjoining State of New York the asylums, until recently, were all treated as local institutions under the control of local boards, who, with a resident chief executive, had the responsibility of the government of them separately. They were supported largely by appropriations granted to each institution by the Legislature from state resources. The whole system has, however, been reorganized, and the care of and expenditure for the insane is now under the authority of a committee, and supervised as a state responsibility. The plan of congregating all classes of indigent patients in large institutions in central localities has been put in operation, and it is claimed, and no doubt has proved to be, a measure tending to greater economy and an improved system of administration. The reduced expenditure to the state effected during the first year in which the system was put in operation, amounted to \$300,000, and the average per capita cost of maintenance, which in the fiscal year 1892 and 1893 amounted to \$216.12, in 1893 and

1894 fell to \$184.84, or a reduction of \$31.28 per patient. It is proper to note that this recently adopted system in the state does not differ in any essential from the plan in operation in this province, except in one important feature, which is this ; that in order to make provision for carrying out the system, including such additional accommodation and repairs as may be needed, and also maintenance of the institutions, a special rate of one mill is levied on all assessable property in the state calculated to produce \$4,300,000. Whereas, in Ontario the total amount for the maintenance of the asylums is drawn from the general revenue, and the counties thereby relieved from any special rate for the purpose.

Assuming that an increased number of the insane will in the near future have to be provided for, the chief questions for consideration would appear to be,

1st. Can such discrimination and selection of patients be satisfactorily effected in the several localities as would relieve the asylums of these classes, who could be provided for by municipal provision, or by friends or otherwise, in their respective counties ?

2nd. If such a system were established would the indigent insane be properly provided and cared for in their respective counties ?

3rd. Would there be a saving of expenditure effected if it was made obligatory on each municipality to provide accommodation and maintenance for their aged and infirm dements ?

4th. In event of the present system being continued, by which all the duly certified insane are admitted to the asylums, would it be more conducive to the well-being of the indigent insane ?

5th. Provided the several municipalities were called upon to contribute a certain portion of the maintenance of indigent patients admitted under warrant, would greater discrimination be exercised in committing patients of the proper class to asylums, and would a greater interest be shown by municipalities in the welfare of their insane, than merely to get them disposed of by assigning them to the care of the government ?

After due consideration of the case in respect to all the interests involved, I am of opinion that if it were made obligatory upon the municipalities to pay a certain proportion of the maintenance of all the duly certified indigent insane, but left optional with each county to provide suitable accommodation and maintenance for them in the several localities, that the present difficulty regarding the admission to the asylums of unsuitable patients would disappear. But in event of any municipality electing to care for and maintain its own indigent insane, statutory regulations should define the conditions and oversight to be provided.

The Medical Superintendent's Annual Reports, which are hereto appended, will be found to contain records and references to matters of official interest from a retrospective point of view ; and also many valuable suggestions, with regard to the future requirements for carrying on institution work. In this connection and with regard to the prospective provision which will necessarily have to be made for the chronic and harmless classes, the carefully prepared estimate of the requirements by Dr. Bucke, superintendent of London Asylum, is worthy of special notice.

The plan of colonization which he proposes, although no doubt involving difficulties of considerable magnitude in the segregation of so large a number, would, if carried out, provide ample scope for the employment of the industriously inclined in such work as would not only tend to their physical well-being, but also to their mental restoration. Much, however, would depend upon the adaptability of the situation selected, and the energy and executive ability of the superintendent in charge.

The increased dairying operations suggested by Dr. Russell, superintendent of Hamilton Asylum, for the special purpose of supplying the institution wants with a better quality of butter than can be had by the present plan of contracting for it, is a matter deserving consideration. Notwithstanding the most persistent care and vigilance, past experience would almost forbid the hope of getting a reasonably uniform quality of good dairy butter, and consequently a supply, in part at least, of creamery make, will have to be got at a considerably increased cost. There is no reason to doubt that a considerable saving could be effected by employing available institution labor in carrying on dairy work. And the following summary of the cost and quantity of milk produced at the asylums for the past year is evidence that it can be produced at a very moderate outlay. The advantage of having available pasture lands attached to the Mimico and Orillia institutions, shows a saving of expenditure and a reduced cost of milk.

SUMMARY OF COST AND QUANTITY OF MILK PRODUCED AT THE ASYLUMS, FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1894, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1895.

Asylums.	No. of Cows.	Quarts produced.	Cost of fodder, labor, and exchanges of cattle.	Loss by exchanges.	Cost per quart.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	
Toronto	31	113,045	3,052 58	213 75	2.70 cents.
London	48	140,920	3,717 21	479 00	2.64 "
Kingston	33	109,728	2,461 69	.....	2.24 "
Hamilton	38	116,906	2,623 41	51 46	2.20 "
Mimico	22	66,844	1,046 20	303 00	1.58 "
Orillia	17	55,911	1,087 20	134 00	1.95 "

Average cost per quart, 2.385 cents, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ cents.

Contract price per quart at Brockville..... $3\frac{1}{2}$ "

At the Toronto institution there were during the year, five additional cattle purchased, costing \$207.50, for which there were no corresponding sales to reduce the loss by exchange of cattle.

The above average compares favorably with other estimates made of the cost of milk. The "Agricultural Student," issued by the Ohio State University, estimates the cost at 13 7-10 cents per gallon, wine measure, which is one-fifth less than our imperial gallon.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Another matter of interest referred to by the superintendent's in this and previous reports, is that of changing the name from "Asylum" to "Hospital." Those advocating the change, reason that a certain amount of odium is supposed to be attached to a patient discharged from an "Asylum" on account of the name being associated with the old character of such institutions in which barbarous treatment was the rule, and where few recoveries were ever effected. Hence, although such association is a misapprehension, it is claimed that the name should be changed to the more modern one of "Hospital," as the latter has not been associated with the idea of a permanent shelter or refuge, but with curative treatment that results in recovery within a reasonable time.

Another objection urged, is that the term "Asylum" is a misnomer, since all advanced scientific appliances and methods are, when required, quite as actively employed in the institutions for insane as in general hospitals, and with equally as much success. These two reasons may be taken as including the principal grounds of opposition to the present name. In respect to the latter objection, it must be remembered that the position which the Ontario institutions have hitherto occupied as residences for the insane, would scarcely substantiate the claim that they are misnamed, taking into consideration the table given on a previous page of this report, which discloses the fact that a large number of the inmates are permanent residents.

Where there is so large a proportion of this chronic class, who will in all probability remain so during their natural lives, and will therefore be domiciled in an asylum, it is difficult to see how the institution name is a misnomer. And as to the odium said to pertain to the name, I do not apprehend that any great benefit would result from a change to "Hospitals" for the insane; for of necessity the locality of each one and the object of its existence, would have to be identified with the special features for which it is instituted. In fact it would be quite necessary to distinguish them in some pronounced way from the General Hospitals as now recognized, but this distinction would be likely to cause as much public aversion as the term "Asylum." The fact of the institutions doing their work under whatever name they are called, and granted that a change were made in the present name, would not, I apprehend, be sufficient to dismiss from the minds of some persons whatever odium they now attach to treatment in the present institutions.

Moreover, it does not appear that in consequence of this name, the asylums occupy a position inferior to the other institutions. The Ontario asylums should be recognized as occupying a high position, as their treatment extends to both mental and physical diseases. Their range is wide and their plan of operations quite as extensive; the executive ability required for their management is certainly as great, or of as high an order as is necessary for the control of an institution devoted to the cure of purely physical diseases. With these views prominently in mind, it is difficult to see what advantage would accrue to the institutions from a mere change in name. Their work, to a large extent, must necessarily be distinct from that of ordinary hospitals, and this distinction should be kept in view; and if they are known as provincial institutions established for the cure of insanity, and the care of the insane, the name should otherwise be of secondary importance.

There is one more question in this connection which should not be overlooked ; and that is the fact that at Toronto and Kingston institutions, hospitals have been constructed and duly fitted up, and are now in operation. The building of another is in progress at Hamilton, and at London asylum preparation is being made for a fourth

These buildings have been called infirmaries, but they have their distinctive hospital character in every respect for the treatment of the physically infirm and diseased, and it would be much more appropriate and expressive to call them hospitals.

Although attached to the several asylums, their position, as I have said, is somewhat different from the asylum proper. If they were simply called hospitals it would be an advantage in referring to them in correspondence, as the name would show at once what feature of institution work was in question. These have been found to be so desirable an improvement that it is hoped that it will only be a short time till all the institutions will be provided for in this way, for the special treatment of the physical ailments of insane patients.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

By reference to the table, showing the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1894 and 1895, it will be noted that the statement taken collectively shows a considerably increased average expenditure for 1895, when compared with 1894. If, however, a computation be made of the six older institutions that were fully equipped, leaving out Brockville, the expenditure only exhibits an increase of \$1.12 per head for the year under report. A still further reduction is shown if account be taken of an extra sum amounting to \$9,381, paid for coal at Orillia asylum. This comprised a large proportion of the two year's supply, but paid for within the year under report, and makes the per capita cost under this head at that institution \$38.97, or an increase of \$16.72. This sum increases the per capita cost over the six institutions by \$2.10, and had not this necessary expenditure be incurred, there would have been an actual decrease of \$1.01, instead of an increase from a comparative point of view.

The extraordinary outlay at Brockville has been due to the necessity of having the institution fully equipped in respect to supplies, merchandise, etc., bought in larger quantities than were required for consumption during the official year, which is shown to be a measure of economy in all such cases.

The following tables show in the aggregate the working and general operations of the asylums during the past year, and also comparative records, which will be found interesting in regard to the past and present work of the institutions.

I have pleasure in directing attention to the annual reports of the medical superintendents, in each of which will be found concise and interesting detail in respect to the management and working of the several institutions.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For the great convenience of references, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables :—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movements of the entire Asylum population during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the nineteen years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1895.

Table No. 3.—Shows the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1895, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1895.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as being cured.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged as improved.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those who died during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1895.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfer) during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire asylum

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in asylums Oct. 1st, 1894.	363	348	711	488	540	1,028	300	265	565	466	508	974
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1895	62	96	158	86	66	152	80	79	159	73	70	143
Total number under treatment during the year.	425	444	869	574	606	1,180	380	344	724	539	578	1,117
Total number on asylum register and actually under treatment in each asylum during year ...	425	444	869	574	606	1,180	380	344	724	539	578	1,117
Discharged cured	21	31	52	21	11	32	14	19	33	26	29	55
" improved ...	6	6	12	5	10	15	3	3	6	11	16	27
" unimproved.	1	11	12	1	....	1	1	2	3	1	....	1
" as not insane .....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total number discharged during the year	28	49	77	28	21	49	18	24	42	38	45	83
Escaped .....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4	2	....	2
Died	24	22	46	41	27	68	30	14	44	24	27	51
Transferred from one asylum to another	26	25	51	22	22	44	28	27	55	....	....	....
Total number escaped, discharged and transferred during the year.	78	96	174	93	70	163	80	65	145	64	72	136
Number of patients remaining in asylums on 30th September, 1895..	347	348	695	481	536	1,017	300	279	579	475	506	981

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
296	286	582	.....	.....	.....	1,913	1,907	3,860	303	243	546	2,216	2,190	4,406
75	73	148	111	97	208	487	481	968	45	35	80	532	516	1,048
371	359	730	111	97	208	2,400	2,428	4,828	348	278	626	2,748	2,706	5,454
371	359	730	111	97	208	2,400	2,428	4,828	348	278	626	2,748	2,706	5,454
13	16	29	6	.....	6	101	106	207	.....	.....	.....	101	106	207
2	2	4	1	1	2	28	38	66	.....	.....	.....	28	38	66
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	14	18	4	.....	4	8	14	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
15	19	34	7	1	8	134	159	293	4	.....	4	138	159	297
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
18	25	43	10	3	13	147	118	265	24	20	44	171	138	309
36	37	73	.....	.....	.....	112	111	223	.....	.....	.....	112	111	223
71	81	152	18	4	22	404	388	792	28	20	48	432	408	840
300	278	578	93	93	186	1,996	2,040	4,036	320	258	578	2,316	2,298	4,614

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1,164	1,190	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	1,026	1,047.4	2,073.4	250.6	226.6	77.	76.4	68.4	144	32.2	35.	68.
1882.....	1,219	1,238	2,457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1,409	1,421	2,830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	1,311.8	1,330	2,641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	118.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889.....	1,582	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890.....	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	172	32	53	85
1891.....	1,768	1,742	3,506	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years..	1,586.2	1,581.6	3,167.8	314.4	305.4	619.8	88.2	85	173.2	8	46.2	84.
1892.....	1,768	1,769	3,537	403	389	792	114	98	212	53	50	103
1893.....	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894.....	1,876	1,933	3,809	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895.....	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84

No. 2.

the asylums of the Province during each of the nineteen years from the 30th September, 1895.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	34.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1,057.2	1,086.6	2,143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,320	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	44.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1,329.6	1,345.8	2,675.4
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	3,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.60	24.61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	82.8	171.2	29.40	31.41	29.61	5.58	5.19	5.38	160.0	1,601	3,201
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	26.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	83	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	3,860
147	118	265	20.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the asylums, and the asylums they were assigned to.

Counties or places.	Number received from gads under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Alboma	8	8	8	2	1			4		1
Brant	7	6	13				9	4		
Bruce	4	13	17		15					2
Carleton	32	28	60	1		8			47	4
Dufferin	2	6	8				6	1		1
Elgin	3	13	16	1	14			1		
Essex	2	9	11		10	1				
Frontenac	19	34	53	1		40	3	2	4	3
Grey	10	6	16	3		1	6	5		1
Haldimand	2	7	9				6	1		2
Halton	3	6	9	1		1	4	1		2
Hastings	19	21	40	4		29	1	5		1
Huron	7	14	21	3	18					
Kent	6	9	15		14					1
Lambton	5	17	22	1	19					2
Lanark	16	10	26			4		1	21	
Leeds and Grenville	23	41	64			6		1	55	2
Lennox and Addington	12	11	23			12		1	7	3
Lincoln	2	4	6				5	1		
Middlesex	10	36	46		41		1	1		3
Muskoka	2	5	7	1		1	1	4		1
Nipissing	1	2	3				1	2		
Norfolk	7	7	14				8	5		1
Northumberland and Durham	12	24	36	5		20	1	6		4
Ontario	3	15	18	3		1	1	9		4
Oxford	6	6	12		10					2
Parry Sound	1	1	2					2		
Peel	5	8	13	4			1	8		
Perth	5	7	12		9		1			2
Peterborough	9	7	16	3		1		12		
Prescott and Russell	21	7	28						28	
Prince Edward		2	2			2				
Renfrew	7	15	22			13			9	
Simcoe	13	24	37	3			9	17		8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	20	26	46			10			36	
Thunder Bay	4		4			2		2		
Victoria	11	9	20	4			4	9		3
Waterloo	4	8	12		1		8	1		2
Welland	5	9	14	3			9	1		1
Wellington	7	17	24	6			17			1
Wentworth	1	39	40	2			32			6
York	81	98	179	105		6	10	41		17
Not classed		4	4	2		1			1	
Total	417	631	1,048	158	152	159	143	148	208	80

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time lunatics received into the asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	29	23	19	28	20	8	127
From 1 to 2 months.....	17	21	13	19	15	8	93
“ 2 “ 3 “	14	12	3	18	9	6	62
“ 3 “ 4 “	14	12	16	10	3	2	57
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	8	5	5	.....	2	24
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	4	2	2	4	3	18
“ 6 “ 7 “	8	4	3	5	6	4	30
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	.....	1	2	1	2	8
“ 8 “ 9 “	5	1	3	1	1	2	13
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	1	2	3	1	3	13
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	.....	4	1	.....	2	8
“ 11 “ 12 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
“ 12 “ 18 “	8	13	7	11	9	9	57
“ 18 months to 2 years ..	9	3	8	2	2	4	28
“ 2 to 3 years.....	7	8	10	8	11	13	57
“ 3 “ 4 “	10	7	5	7	2	6	37
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	5	6	1	6	3	25
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	3	5	3	2	13	28
“ 6 “ 7 “	2	1	2	.....	.....	4	9
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	3	4	.....	.....	5	14
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	.....	.....	.....	2	7	10
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	1	.....	1	1	7	12
“ 10 “ 15 “	6	9	13	1	6	32	67
“ 15 “ 20 “ .....	.....	.....	8	1	11	20	40
“ 20 years and upwards .	5	13	19	7	32	43	119
Unknown .....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
Totals	158	152	159	143	148	208	968

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the asylums on the 30th September, 1895.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	10	8	11	16	6	3	9	63
From 1 to 2 months.....	15	10	6	8	8	6	4	61
“ 2 “ 3 “	6	9	7	12	11	7	10	62
“ 3 “ 4 “	19	13	10	8	5	8	7	70
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	10	7	7	2	10	10	50
“ 5 “ 6 “	8	10	9	9	6	3	9	54
“ 6 “ 7 “	14	10	53	6	4	9	4	100
“ 7 “ 8 “	5	10	3	4	6	58	2	83
“ 8 “ 9 “	9	31	5	8	52	12	4	121
“ 9 “ 10 “	5	3	3	4	14	70	4	103
“ 10 “ 11 “	3	1	7	12	3	.....	9	35
“ 11 “ 12 “	8	3	12	10	4	.....	5	42
“ 12 “ 13 “	23	39	12	58	15	.....	38	185
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	32	44	21	59	25	.....	41	222
“ 2 to 3 years	83	95	52	63	47	.....	45	385
“ 3 “ 4 “	58	63	21	68	116	.....	70	396
“ 4 “ 5 “	60	50	46	63	167	.....	91	477
“ 5 “ 6 “	30	59	26	50	87	.....	16	268
“ 6 “ 7 “	13	28	16	67	.....	.....	20	144
“ 7 “ 8 “	37	40	25	54	.....	.....	48	204
“ 8 “ 9 “	14	26	28	29	.....	.....	5	102
“ 9 “ 10 “	20	32	31	49	.....	.....	13	145
“ 10 “ 15 “	65	159	73	157	.....	.....	54	508
“ 15 “ 20 “	77	122	35	82	.....	.....	60	376
“ 20 years and upwards	77	142	60	78	.....	.....	.....	357
Totals... ..	695	1,017	579	981	578	186	578	4,614

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	1	1					2
From 1 to 2 months.....	2		2	3		1	8
“ 2 “ 3 “	5	3	2	4	2		16
“ 3 “ 4 “	6	1	2	6	1	3	19
“ 4 “ 5 “	12	2	6	4	4		28
“ 5 “ 6 “	4	7	4	3	4		22
“ 6 “ 7 “	3		1	3	8		15
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	4		3	1		9
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	1	5	1	2		11
“ 10 “ 11 “	1			2			3
“ 11 “ 12 “	1	2	2	4			9
“ 12 “ 18 “	5	1	3	14	2		25
“ 18 months to 2 years..	1	2	2	2	2		9
“ 2 to 3 years.....	2	4	1	1	1		9
“ 3 “ 4 “	2						2
“ 4 “ 5 “	2	2		1			5
“ 5 “ 6 “			1	2			3
“ 6 “ 7 “							
“ 7 “ 8 “							
“ 10 “ 15 “							
Totals.	52	32	33	55	29	6	207

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brookville Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....				2			2
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	2		2			5
“ 2 “ 3 “		1	1	1			3
“ 3 “ 4 “	2			2			4
“ 4 “ 5 “							
“ 5 “ 6 “	1						1
“ 6 “ 7 “	3			1		1	5
“ 7 “ 8 “		1		2		1	4
“ 8 “ 9 “		1					1
“ 9 “ 10 “		1	1		1		3
“ 10 “ 11 “				3			3
“ 11 “ 12 “			1				1
“ 12 “ 18 “	1	4	2	3			10
“ 18 months to 2 years..	2	2		2			6
“ 2 to 3 years.....				4	1		5
“ 3 “ 4 “	2	2		3			7
“ 4 “ 5 “			1		1		2
“ 5 “ 6 “					1		1
“ 8 “ 9 “							
“ 10 “ 15 “		1		1			2
“ 15 “ 20 “				1			1
Totals.....	12	15	6	27	4	2	66

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	2		1				3
From 1 to 2 months.....	1						1
“ 2 “ 3 “							
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	1					2
“ 4 “ 5 “	1				1		2
“ 5 “ 6 “							
“ 6 “ 7 “				1			1
“ 7 “ 8 “	1						1
“ 8 “ 9 “							
“ 9 “ 10 “	1						1
“ 10 “ 11 “	2						2
“ 11 “ 12 “	1						1
“ 12 “ 18 “	1						1
“ 18 months to 2 years...	1		1				2
“ 2 to 3 years.....							
“ 3 “ 4 “							
“ 4 “ 5 “							
“ 5 “ 6 “			1				1
“ 6 “ 7 “							
“ 7 “ 8 “							
“ 8 “ 9 “							
“ 9 “ 10 “							
“ 10 “ 15 “							
“ 15 “ 20 “							
“ 20 years and upwards..							
Totals.....	12	1	3	1	1		18

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	2	3	5	3	2	.....	3	18
From 1 to 2 months	2	4	2	1	1	.....	1	11
“ 2 “ 3 “ .....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	3	9
“ 3 “ 4 “ .....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2	7
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	4	11
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
“ 6 “ 7 “	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	8
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	9
“ 10 “ 11 “	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
“ 11 “ 12 “ .....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
“ 12 “ 18 “	5	4	4	8	5	4	.....	30
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	2	7	4	2	.....	4	.....	19
“ 2 to 3 years	6	4	3	3	5	8	.....	29
“ 3 “ 4 “	2	3	2	3	11	10	.....	31
“ 4 “ 5 “	3	4	2	.....	11	5	.....	25
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7
“ 6 “ 7 “	1	2	2	3	.....	3	.....	11
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	8
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	7
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	6
“ 10 “ 15 “	2	3	3	5	.....	3	.....	16
“ 15 “ 20 “	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9
“ 20 years and upwards.....	5	9	3	.....	.....	1	.....	18
Totals.....	46	68	44	51	43	44	13	309

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	2	3	1	2	6	1		15
Abscess	1						1	2
Anæmia		1	2					3
Bright's disease			2			2		4
Bronchitis					1			1
Cancer of stomach	1							1
Cancer of breast		1	2					3
Cardiac disease		4						4
Chronic corea			1					1
Cholera sporadic			1					1
Cancer of ovary				1				1
Cholera morbus							1	1
Dropsy							1	1
Diarrhœa	1	3					1	5
Dysentery	1							1
Drowned				1				1
Dementia				2				2
Debility							7	7
Exhaustion	1		2					3
Erysipelas	1							1
Epilepsy	1	9	4	3	6		2	27
Exhaustion of melancholia		1	1	1	1	2		6
“ mania		3	2	4	3	1		13
“ dementia		1	1	8	3			13
“ epilepsy				2				2
Enteritis		1						1
Epileptic convulsion				2				2
General paresis	6		4	7				17
Gangrene	1			1				2
Heart disease	4			2	1	1		8
Heart failure	4							4
Hæmorrhage of bowels							1	1
Hæmoptysis							1	1
Infusion of brain	1							1
Intussusception							1	1
Killed by railway train		1						1
Lungs, œdema of			1					1
Marasmus	5	8	2		2			17
Meningitis		1						1
Metral regmy					1			1
Old age	3							3
Obstruction of hepetic duct		1						1
Paralysis	2	2						4
Phthisis	6	6	9	11	11	3	13	64

TABLE No. 11.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Pneumonia	3	1	2	1	4		2	13
Peritonitis	1			2				3
Paresis		7						7
Pleuro-pneumonia		1						1
Pericarditis			1					1
Purpura.....					1			1
Senile decay.....		11	5	1	3		2	22
Senile dementia		1						1
Suicide by strangulation		1						1
Septicæmia								
Suicide by drowning.....						1		1
Septicæmia			1				1	2
Septic arthritis							1	1
Tuberculosis.....							4	4
Ulcer of stomach	1							1
Totals.....	46	68	44	51	43	13	44	309

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Actors		3
Artists]		7
Agents	6	37
Architects	1	5
Actuaries		1
Basket-makers		2
Bankers		1
Book-keepers	1	40
Bakers	1	44
Bricklayers	1	23
Butchers	1	46
Blacksmiths	8	128
Brass-finishers		8
Brewers		16
Builders	1	9
Barbers		13
Broom-makers		8
Barrister	4	8
Bookbinders	1	5
Brickmakers		8
Bridge-tenders		1
Brush-makers		1
Button-makers		2
Baggage-masters		2
Brakemen		2
Commercial travellers	3	29
Cabinet-makers		25
Consuls		1
Confectioners	1	8
Coopers	2	42
Carpenters	17	349
Clerks	15	295
Clergymen	1	60
Carriage-makers	1	17
Cooks		20
Carders	1	7
Captains of steamboats		7
Cigar-makers		4
Custom house officers		12
Coppersmiths		6
Cheese-makers	1	2
Civil servants		5
Clock-cleaners		11
Carters		6
Contractors		1
Cloth-dressers		14
Chisel-makers		1
Coachmen	6	2
Dyers		1
Domestic servants, all kinds	87	3,188
Dressmakers	12	76
Detectives	5	6
Druggists	5	35
Engineers	5	51
Editors		2

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Farmers.....	168	3,062
Fishermen.....	2	2
Founders.....	2	2
Ferry-men.....	2	2
Furriers.....	1	7
Gardeners.....	5	40
Grocers.....	2	21
Glass-blowers.....	3	3
Gentlemen.....	2	43
Glove-makers.....	11	11
Gunsmiths.....	2	2
Governess.....	1	1
Grooms.....	1	1
Hucksters.....	1	1
Hatters.....	2	2
Hostlers.....	9	9
Hunters.....	1	1
Harness-makers.....	2	27
Housekeepers.....	174	3,246
Hack-drivers.....	28	28
Inn-keepers.....	3	4
Jewellers.....	21	21
Janitors.....	1	1
Journalists.....	2	2
Lock-keeper.....	1	1
Laborers.....	125	3,585
Laundresses.....	13	13
Ladies.....	7	234
Lawyers.....	1	30
Lumbermen.....	2	14
Lathers.....	1	1
Loom-fixer.....	1	1
Milliners.....	2	51
Masons.....	65	65
Machinists.....	1	68
Match-makers.....	4	4
Millers.....	2	52
Moulders.....	2	53
Merchants.....	7	36
Mechanics.....	4	64
Music-teachers.....	3	21
Marble-cutters.....	3	3
Milkmen.....	3	3
Millwrights.....	2	2
No occupations.....	73	944
Nightwatchman.....	2	2
Nurses.....	3	17
Organ-builders.....	3	3
Pianocase-maker.....	1	1
Professors of music.....	13	13
Plasterers.....	3	3

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Pensioners		5
Photographers		13
Prostitutes		9
Painters	5	119
Printers	3	63
Peddlers		87
Physicians	1	50
Pump-makers	2	5
Plumbers		3
Pattern-makers		1
Policemen		1
Private secretary		1
Porters	1	1
Railway employés	1	23
Spinsters	22	214
Sailors	1	71
Students	14	120
Spinners		27
Sisters of charity	2	5
Sodawater manufacturers		1
Stonecutters		18
Showmen		2
Saddlers	1	14
Shoemakers	7	193
Seamstresses	4	32
Slaters		1
Soldiers		23
Salesmen	1	10
Surveyors		5
Sail and tent-makers		2
Shopkeepers	1	9
Ship-builders	1	8
Stenographers		3
Station-masters		1
Teachers	14	261
Tinsmiths		28
Tavern-keepers		134
Tailors	5	22
Tanners	2	14
Teamsters	2	6
Telegraph operators		4
Upholsterers		1
Veterinary surgeon		1
Vinegar maker		1
Watchmakers	1	10
Woodworkers	2	10
Weavers		38
Wheel-wrights		2
Waggon-makers	1	25
Waiters		5
Wives	56	389
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	52	2,620

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1895.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines.....	691 66	1,209 40	893 46	454 93	648 63	318 57	249 77
Medical comforts and appli- ances.....	89 45	87 66	76 21	1 28	53 73	52 67	12 33
Butchers' meat.....	12,795 93	12,576 14	10,113 88	10,738 22	9,520 68	1,863 87	5,295 11
Poultry, fish, etc.....	1,264 13	1,547 68	657 78	2,038 77	846 95	385 99	298 57
Flour, bread, etc.....	3,346 31	5,891 75	3,723 87	4,519 59	2,642 14	868 61	2,866 00
Butter.....	4,685 49	7,281 02	3,252 83	6,235 60	3,525 81	722 01	4,250 27
Barley, rice, peas and meal.	731 91	973 19	716 98	1,114 94	853 88	356 96	314 67
Tea.....	1,599 60	1,882 62	1,339 48	1,544 53	1,440 70	388 44	734 10
Coffee.....	291 25	1,758 28	969 20	1,016 00	128 20	92 45	512 09
Milk.....						640 65	
Cheese.....	383 11	937 88	269 40	978 03	480 37	47 19	23 67
Eggs.....	652 17	501 01	267 90	322 72	348 35	132 45	209 69
Fruit (dried).....	744 32	1,056 53	230 83	2,119 81	501 86	239 68	264 86
Tobacco and pipes.....		1,345 96	687 93	668 22	686 16	140 08	83 88
Salt, pepper, mustard, vine- gar, pickles.....	375 45	443 69	292 79	671 77	231 16	174 33	106 21
Sugar and syrup.....	2,393 97	2,270 96	1,438 61	2,201 75	1,765 25	410 21	1,079 93
Unenumerated groceries...	1,045 58	481 08	427 28		606 52	782 20	127 23
Fruit and vegetables.....	2,243 92	1,496 49	1,480 88	1,664 80	746 28	652 99	1,098 68
Bedding.....	668 05	4,653 91	2,506 62	1,531 33	1,025 60	110 40	647 20
Straw for bedding.....	155 07	962 42	80 52		38 92	63 31	86 07
Clothing.....	3,312 94	8,205 70	3,387 74	3,866 72	3,949 00	2,806 26	3,080 38
Shoes.....	627 18	2,196 18	264 34	1,020 71	532 01	609 05	973 87
Coal.....	7,039 25	13,035 90	6,164 01	13,429 07	9,458 92	6,408 23	21,672 86
Wood.....	727 16	516 59	11 00	247 47	253 06	124 83	206 25
Gas.....	2,642 55	3,056 05	333 79	3,502 54		435 70	
Oil and candles.....	14 94	53 54	176 40	99 91	154 40	59 49	41 55
Matches.....	3 75	31 50		3 12		10 25	26 02
Brushes, brooms and mops.	257 26	581 05	310 43	315 98	234 95	179 21	200 80
Bath brick, black lead, blacking.....	7 00	16 50	25 00	13 80	20 70	13 13	13 28
Soap and other laundry ex- penses.....	1,158 77	1,352 55	1,096 25	1,624 95	1,103 16	415 17	1,500 06
Water.....	2,295 26			2,478 97		16 00	
Ice.....	335 45	362 25		316 45	356 05	164 00	35 12
Advertising and printing...	485 58	378 65	355 12	265 90	468 28	229 65	253 24
Postage, telegraph and ex- press charges.....	209 13	392 50	286 75	363 52	227 03	178 23	192 26
Stationery and library.....	422 84	631 20	294 77	556 76	354 44	866 94	213 24
Furniture, renewals and re- pairs.....	1,312 21	1,513 94	997 82	2,224 05	1,044 19	577 83	663 42
Iron and tinware.....	206 35	358 59	486 40	413 74	319 23	141 43	107 01
Crockery and glassware....	295 72	1,251 76	690 76	611 30	482 43	81 93	85 10
Feed and fodder.....	2,887 29	4,000 59	3,943 96	2,002 81	847 24	255 55	1,340 68
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto.....	496 34	2,291 08	1,165 63	1,702 88	968 53	337 11	536 51
Repairs (ordinary) to build- ings.....	2,838 05	1,793 46	819 92	2,817 17	898 40	9 22	827 09
Hardware, etc.....	902 62	663 48	545 82	1,655 45	1,239 17	981 71	280 71
Paints and oils.....	811 11	805 94	699 18	807 39	41 73	307 58	127 79
Officers' travelling expenses.	100 00	117 10	153 35	122 65	200 45	101 20	37 85
Elopers, cost of recovering ..		63 30	48 65		27 55	42 48	
Freight and duties.....	8 34	119 23	27 28	121 69	244 21	65 16	196 39
Amusements.....	262 53	306 36	241 86	455 39	327 67	29 80	58 00
Religious services.....	112 50	200 39			28 53	20 16	
Rent.....						299 15	
Incidentals.....	257 99	530 97	585 29	146 66	299 17	350 68	400 81
Transfer and removal of patients.....		135 85	5 05		15 00		
Salaries and wages.....	31,978 70	39,358 98	25,583 16	33,529 58	22,977 23	10,563 27	18,184 18
Totals.....	96,166 18	131,678 85	78,126 18	112,339 02	73,163 92	35,184 51	69,890 91

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of estimates.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingsston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.		
	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	781 11	1 12		1,297 06	1 28		969 67	1 69		456 21	46		702 36	1 22		371 24	2 41		262 10	47	
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry.....	14,060 06	20 14		14,123 82	13 92		10,771 66	18 76		12,776 99	13 00		10,367 63	18 08		2,249 86	14 62		5,593 68	9 96	
Flour, bread, etc.....	3,346 31	4 73		5,891 75	5 81		3,723 87	6 49		4,519 59	4 60		2,632 14	4 61		868 61	5 64		2,866 12	5 10	
Butter.....	4,685 49	6 71		7,281 02	7 17		3,252 83	5 67		6,235 50	6 31		3,525 81	6 15		722 01	4 70		4,250 27	7 57	
Groceries.....	8,217 36	11 77		11,651 20	11 48		6,640 40	11 57		10,437 77	10 69		7,042 45	12 28		2,813 99	18 27		3,456 33	6 16	
Fruit and vegetables.....	2,243 92	3 21		1,496 49	1 47		1,430 88	2 58		1,664 80	1 89		746 28	1 30		652 99	4 24		1,098 68	1 96	
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4,763 24	6 82		16,018 21	15 78		6,239 22	10 87		6,418 76	6 53		5,545 53	9 67		3,591 02	23 34		4,787 52	8 50	
Fuel.....	7,766 41	11 13		13,552 49	13 35		6,175 01	10 75		13,676 54	13 93		9,711 98	16 94		6,583 11	42 42		21,879 11	38 97	
Gas, oil, etc.....	2,661 24	3 81		3,141 09	3 09		510 19	89		3,605 47	3 66		154 40	27		503 44	3 28		443 56	79	
Laundry soap and cleaning.....	1,423 03	2 04		1,950 10	1 92		1,431 68	2 49		1,934 73	1 98		1,358 81	2 37		607 51	3 94		1,714 14	3 06	
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,814 28	2 60		3,124 29	3 08		2,174 98	3 79		3,249 09	3 29		1,845 85	3 22		801 19	5 20		855 53	1 52	
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	3,383 63	4 85		6,291 67	6 20		5,109 59	8 91		3,705 69	3 77		1,815 77	3 17		592 66	3 85		1,877 19	3 31	
Repairs and alterations.....	4,551 78	6 62		3,262 88	3 21		2,064 92	3 60		5,280 11	5 34		2,179 30	3 80		1,298 51	8 43		1,235 59	2 20	
Printing, postage and stationery.....	1,117 55	1 60		1,402 35	1 38		936 64	1 63		1,185 18	1 21		1,049 75	1 85		1,274 82	8 28		658 74	1 17	
Water supply.....	2,295 26	3 29								2,478 97	2 52					16 00	10				
Salaries and wages.....	31,978 70	45 82		39,358 98	38 78		25,583 16	44 57		33,529 58	34 15		22,977 23	40 07		10,563 27	68 59		18,181 18	32 39	
Miscellaneous.....	1,076 81	1 54		1,835 45	1 81		1,061 48	1 85		1,162 84	1 16		1,498 63	2 61		1,719 28	11 16		728 17	1 29	
Totals.....	96,166 18	137 76		131,678 85	129 73		78,126 18	136 11		112,339 02	114 40		73,163 92	127 61		35,184 51	228 47		69,890 91	124 45	

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt.....						5 75	5 23
Flour, per bbl.	3 53	3 10	3 42	1 35	3 53	3 57	3 08
Oatmeal, per bbl.....	3 90	3 89	4 07½	4 00	3 90	4 20	4 30
Split peas, per bbl.....	3 70		3 75	3 25	3 70	3 90	4 00
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.....	17¼	19½	18½	17¾	17¾	19	16½
Potatoes, per bushel.	45					43	
Milk.....						14	
Fuel.							
Hard coal, large egg, per ton.....	3 53	4 09	3 22		4 00	3 85	4 71
“ stove.	3 64	4 26	3 31	4 20	4 19	3 95	4 84
“ chestnut.....	3 64	4 26	3 31	4 20		3 95	
“ small egg		4 26	3 31	3 71		3 97	
Soft coal, for steam	3 75	4 85	3 75	4 35	3 90		
Hard wood, green, per cord ..	4 45	4 24			4 28		2 75
“ dry, “		4 24		4 47			
Pine.....							

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	6
Assistant medical officers	3	2	1	2	1	1	.....	10
Bursars and clerks	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11
Storekeepers and assistants	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant matrons	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8
Engineers' assistants and stokers	5	10	4	7	6	4	4	40
Masons and bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	11
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and assistants	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
Gardeners and assistants	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	9
Farmers and farm laborers	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	13
Tailors and seamstresses	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	16
Shoemakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Stable and stock-keepers .....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	5
Butchers and jobbers .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Messengers, porters and portresses	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	9
Cooks and kitchen maids	5	6	3	5	4	2	2	27
Laundresses and assistants	6	4	2	4	4	2	3	25
Housemaids	4	8	2	3	2	8	3	30
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	5

TABLE No. 16.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Attendants.								
Chief male attendants and supervisors.....	10	12	8	4	6	1	1	42
Chief female attendants and supervisors	6	7	7	11	5	1	1	38
Trained infirmiry nurses	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Teachers of feeble-minded children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Ordinary male attendants.....	18	32	15	30	15	9	6	125
Ordinary female attendants	21	26	14	20	15	9	6	111
Male night watchers	4	.....	2	3	2	2	1	14
Female night watchers	4	3	.....	3	2	.....	1	13
Totals.....	108	139	78	116	80	59	41	621

TABLE

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop	4	1,248	312	15	3,959	264	18	3,173	244
Tailor's shop	3	936	312	3	898	299	6	992	165
Shoemaker's shop	5	1,620	324	3	605	202	8	1,286	161
Engineer's shop	7	2,184	312	6	2,042	340	9	2,895	321
Blacksmith's shop	1	312	312	.....	.....	.....	3	580	193
Mason work.....	2	624	312	5	1,014	203	4	840	210
Repairing roads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2,400	150
Wood yard and coal shed	10	3,120	312	3	884	295	.....	.....	.....
Bakery	2	624	312	4	1,050	262	4	736	184
Laundry	23	7,224	314	22	6,332	283	30	6,886	229
Dairy	6	2,160	360	1	365	365	15	3,765	251
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	1	365	365	6	1,582	262	5	1,830	366
Piggery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	983	328
Painting	5	1,560	312	5	1,114	223	8	1,179	147
Farm	4	1,128	282	30	7,871	262	16	3,091	193
Garden and grounds....	16	4,992	312	45	14,121	314	15	2,577	172
Stable.....	7	2,520	360	12	3,606	301	7	1,533	209
Kitchen	10	3,600	360	25	8,776	219	17	1,746	102
Dining-room	67	24,708	365	55	19,417	353	51	12,697	249
Officers' quarters.....	3	108	36	.....	.....	.....	10	3,091	309
Sewing.....	3	936	312	73	22,262	305	60	13,000	216
Knitting	30	9,360	312	66	22,628	343	44	9,407	214
Spinning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	69	7,320	106	4	1,341	335	15	5,649	377
Wards and halls	362	108,236	300	453	123,467	272	161	54,653	339
Storeroom.....	1	312	312	2	509	254	2	568	284
Not otherwise specified	131	46,282	353	128	38,342	299	22	6,365	280
Totals.....	772	231,479	300	966	282,185	299	549	143,722	262

No. 17.

work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
6	1,537	256	3	1,053	351	2	251	125	1	284	284	49	11,595	236
4	944	236	3	330	110	1	164	164	.....	.....	.....	20	4,264	213
3	802	267	3	695	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	5,008	228
6	2,097	349	9	2,625	292	3	545	182	5	1,425	285	45	13,813	307
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	892	223
2	271	136	2	446	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3,195	213
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2,400	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,534	102	28	5,533	198
3	955	318	2	721	360	.....	.....	.....	2	600	300	17	4,686	274
31	8,657	280	14	4,052	189	8	1,083	135	12	3,496	291	140	37,730	269
5	1,651	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,825	365	32	9,766	305
2	384	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4,161	297
1	365	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	730	365	6	2,078	346
8	2,352	294	3	653	218	.....	.....	.....	2	390	195	31	7,248	233
52	12,134	233	10	2,810	281	15	2,155	144	.....	.....	.....	127	29,189	230
79	20,397	258	42	8,242	196	9	538	59	53	9,646	182	259	60,533	234
7	2,347	335	5	1,509	302	1	139	139	3	1,095	365	42	12,749	303
25	8,495	213	16	4,809	300	4	799	199	16	4,482	280	113	32,707	280
58	20,243	349	.....	.....	.....	10	2,189	219	20	7,300	365	261	86,554	332
.....	.....	.....	5	1,410	282	2	327	164	.....	.....	.....	20	4,936	247
52	14,355	274	25	6,338	253	12	1,007	84	4	1,152	288	229	59,050	258
42	12,556	300	27	4,540	162	18	2,951	164	.....	.....	.....	227	61,442	270
.....
21	4,425	211	6	1,679	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	20,414	177
396	141,442	358	92	21,555	234	44	10,112	298	121	42,809	354	1,629	502,274	322
1	303	303	1	339	339	.....	.....	.....	2	353	176	9	2,384	265
57	18,887	331	170	47,849	282	7	575	82	12	1,830	152	527	160,130	304
861	275,599	320	398	111,655	253	136	22,335	168	275	78,951	287	4,017	1,146,426	285

TABLE No. 19.
Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years.	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 “ 25 “ ..	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 25 “ 30 “ ..	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 30 “ 35 “ ..	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 35 “ 40 “ ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 40 “ 45 “ ..	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 45 “ 50 “ ..	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 50 “ 55 “ ..	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 55 “ 60 “ ..	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 60 “ 65 “ ..	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 65 “ 70 “ ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 70 “ 75 “ ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 75 “ 80 “ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	21	31	52	21	11	32	14	19	33	26	29	55	14	15	29	6	.....	6	100	107	207 ⁺

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	5	2	7
From 15 to 20 years.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	2	9	9	3	12
" 20 " 25 "	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	4	7	7	14
" 25 " 30 "	1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	3	10	5	15
" 30 " 35 "	...	1	1	6	...	6	5	2	7	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	...	1	3	3	6	17	12	29
" 35 " 40 "	3	1	4	5	3	8	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	1	4	1	...	1	3	2	5	20	10	30
" 40 " 45 "	3	...	3	1	1	2	2	1	5	...	4	4	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	3	3	7	13	20
" 45 " 50 "	1	2	3	4	3	7	4	...	4	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	15	27
" 50 " 55 "	3	3	6	4	4	8	5	1	6	5	2	7	5	5	10	...	...	1	1	1	2	23	16	39
" 55 " 60 "	3	4	7	4	4	8	3	3	6	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	26
" 60 " 65 "	3	2	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	6	8	1	4	5	1	...	1	1	1	2	16	17	33
" 70 " 75 "	3	3	6	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	25
" 75 " 80 "	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
" 80 " 85 "	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	5
Totals	24	22	46	41	27	68	30	14	44	21	27	51	18	25	43	10	3	13	24	20	44	171	138	309

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year :

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1894.			30th September, 1895.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.....	363	348	711	347	348	695
“ “ London.....	488	540	1,028	481	536	1,017
“ “ Kingston.....	300	265	565	300	279	579
“ “ Hamilton.....	466	508	974	475	506	981
“ “ Mimico.....	296	286	582	300	278	578
“ “ Brockville.....	.....	.....	.....	93	93	186
Total insane in asylums.....	1,913	1,947	3,860	1,996	2,040	4,036
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	303	243	546	320	258	578
Total number in Provincial Asylums.	2,216	2,190	4,406	2,316	2,298	4,614
Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....	10	7	17	11	7	18
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary.....	33	.....	33	25	.....	25
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols.....	29	17	46	18	7	25
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation.....	2,288	2,214	4,502	2,370	2,312	4,682
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum.....	2	17	19	.....	.....	.....
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum.....	3	19	22	14	10	24
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum.....	2	6	8	4	5	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum.....	4	5	9	10	9	19
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum.....	4	10	14	6	6	12
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7	27
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1894 and 1895.....	2,303	2,271	4,574	2,430	2,349	4,779

DISCHARGES.

Asylums.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions.
Toronto	52	158	32.91
London	32	152	21.06
Kingston	33	159	21.38
Hamilton	55	143	38.46
Mimico	29	148	12.84
Brockville	6	208	0.29
Totals	207	968	21.38

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, as shewn in the following table :

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				121	110	231
Discharged, cured	55	58	113			
" improved	8	16	24			
" unimproved	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave	1		1			
Returned to asylum	27	12	39			
Out on probation 30th September, 1895	29	24	53			
Totals	121	110	231	121	110	231

DEATHS IN ASYLUM.

Asylums.	No. of deaths.	Total population.	Percentage of deaths on total population.
Toronto	46	869	5.29
London	68	1,180	5.85
Kingston	44	724	6.08
Hamilton	51	1,117	4.48
Mimico	43	730	6.00
Orillia (Idiot)	44	626	7.03
Brockville	13	208	6.25
Totals	309	5,454	5.67

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed:

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		5	5	14	48	62
Religious excitement		1	1	14	9	23
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	2	2	4	36	12	48
Love affairs, including seduction				3	9	12
Mental anxiety—"worry"	1	1	2	12	16	33
Fright and nervous shocks				2	12	14
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	11	1	12	22	2	24
Intemperance, sexual				1	1	3
Veneral diseases	4		4	4		4
Self-abuse, sexual	6		6	25	5	30
Over-work	3	1	4	15	12	27
Opium habit				1	1	2
Sunstroke	3		3	16		16
Accident or injury	4	1	5	19	4	23
Pregnancy		2	2		6	6
Puerperal		4	4		31	31
Lactation		1	1	2	1	3
Puberty and change of life		9	9	1	20	21
Uterine disorders		8	8	1	12	13
Brain disease, with general paralysis				2		2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	10	3	13	22	10	32
Other forms of brain disease	3	1	4	4	3	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	10	12	22	20	29	49
Fevers		2	2	6	7	13
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	66	64	130	1		1
With other combined cause not ascertained	78	71	149	2	1	3
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	3		3	2		2
With other combined causes not ascertained		3	3	1	2	3
Unknown	283	289	572	239	228	467
Total	487	481	968	487	481	968

The following table shows the number of beds in each of the asylums and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1895.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	347	348	695	7	1	8
London	471	533	1,004	481	536	1,017	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	313	279	592	300	279	579	13	.....	13
Hamilton	473	528	1,001	475	506	981	.....	22	22
Mimico	300	300	600	300	278	578	.....	22	22
Brockville.....	90	90	180	93	93	186	.....	.....	.....
Orillia	300	260	560	320	258	578	.....	2	2
Total	2,301	2,339	4,640	2,316	2,298	4,614	20	47	67

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :

Social state.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	456	9,700
Unmarried.....	592	10,329
	1,048	20,029

Nationalities.

Canadian	696	10,039
English	113	2,653
Irish	123	3,992
Scotch	52	1,749
United States	23	579
Other countries and unknown.....	41	1,017
	1,048	20,029

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	209	4,578
Roman Catholic	260	4,346
Presbyterian	190	4,023
Methodist	257	4,183
Other denominations and unknown.....	132	2,899
	1,048	20,029

The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive :

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44
1886.....	519	355	164	31.60
1887.....	425	395	30	7.06
1888.....	563	386	180	31.80
1889.....	514	441	73	14.20
1890.....	669	492	177	26.46
1891.....	928	495	433	46.66
1892.....	792	531	261	32.95
1893.....	753	533	220	29.21
1894.....	689	522	167	24.24
1895.....	968	569	399	41.22

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following two tables shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and, 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1882, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject :

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto.....	869	772	252,606	231,479	91.64
London.....	1,180	966	370,475	282,185	76.11
Kingston.....	724	549	209,459	143,722	68.60
Hamilton.....	1,117	861	358,477	275,599	76.74
Mimico.....	730	398	209,264	111,655	53.08
Brockville.....	208	136	43,212	22,335	52.84
Orillia.....	626	275	204,890	78,951	38.50
Total.....	5,454	3,957	1,648,383	1,146,426	69.49

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the asylums in each year since 1882 :

Asylums.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Toronto ..	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01	67.04	75.05	73.44	77.13	91.64
London ...	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40	77.20	78.71	77.41	76.11
Kingston..	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56	70.27	87.24	65.89	73.22	74.47	68.60
Hamilton .	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27	77.90	77.20	76.43	76.74
Mimico											36.11	43.26	72.12	53.08
Brockville..														52.84
Orillia														38.50

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it :

Asylums.	Expended 1894.	Expended 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	102,010 65	96,166 18	.....	5,844 47
London	129,407 27	131,678 85	2,271 58	.....
Kingston.....	76,944 45	78,126 18	1,181 73	.....
Hamilton	107,866 66	112,339 02	4,472 36	.....
Mimico	70,645 46	73,163 92	2,518 46	.....
Brockville .....	.....	35,184 51	35,184 51	.....
Orillia	62,018 85	69,890 91	7,872 06	.....
Totals	548,893 34	596,549 57	53,500 70	5,844 47
Actual increase, 1895 .....	.....	.....	.....	47,656 23

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1894 and 1895, together with the average daily population :

Asylums.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1894.					Year ended 30th Sept., 1895.				
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	711	143 46	2 76	90 87	1 75	698	137 76	2 65	82 25	1 50
London	1,019	127 00	2 44	111 83	2 15	1,015	129 73	2 49	119 01	2 28
Kingston	563	136 73	2 63	129 22	2 48	574	136 11	2 62	127 79	2 45
Hamilton	947	113 90	2 19	100 71	1 94	982	114 40	2 20	105 46	2 03
Mimico	571	123 64	2 38	121 40	2 33	573	127 61	2 45	124 84	2 40
Orillia	523	118 58	2 28	113 31	2 18	561	124 45	2 39	119 19	2 29
Brockville						154	228 47	4 39	223 24	4 29
Totals	4,334	127 22	2 45	111 22	2 14	4,557	142 65	2 74	128 83	2 48

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	260	\$39,004 27
London "	202	10,878 65
Kingston "	63	3,773 01
Hamilton "	121	9,078 31
Orillia "	57	3,022 97
Mimico "	18	1,727 21
Brockville "	22	805 89
Totals	743	\$68,290 31

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year :

			No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871		...	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
"	"	1872.....	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
"	"	1873.....	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
"	"	1874.....	182	20,035 77	3,375 15	.....
"	"	1875.....	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
"	"	1876.....	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
"	"	1877.....	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
"	"	1878.....	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
"	"	1879.....	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
"	"	1880.....	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
"	"	1881.....	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
"	"	1882.....	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
"	"	1883.....	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
"	"	1884.....	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
"	"	1885.....	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
"	"	1886.....	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....
"	"	1887.....	514	48,742 53	.....	5,187 52
"	"	1888.....	538	59,638 16	10,895 63	.....
"	"	1889.....	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	.....
"	"	1890.....	562	62,754 16	.....	3,916 48
"	"	1891.....	577	58,507 42	.....	4,246 74
"	"	1892.....	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
"	"	1893.....	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
"	"	1894.....	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50
"	"	1895.....	743	68,290 31	.....	4,431 73

APPENDIX.

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR
THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN
TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE
AND ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1895.

To Robert Christie, Esq, Inspector of Public Charities, Toronto :

SIR,—I herewith have the honor to submit to you, as provided by Statute, the fifty-fifth annual report of the operations of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending the 30th September, 1895.

STATISTICS.

The appended tables show that during the last official year 158 patients were admitted. Of that number 47 were warrant cases from our gaols, and 112 cases admitted by ordinary certificates. Of that number 62 were men and 96 women. The number of recoveries on the admissions was 52 persons, or 33.4 per cent. This proportion is somewhat smaller than during previous years. In 1892 the proportion of recoveries on the annual admissions were 41 per cent. In 1893 it was 41.4 per cent. In 1894 it was 47.2 per cent.

The average of the four years is above the usual expectation in asylum records.

It is to be remembered, however, that much depends on the condition of the patients admitted. Some years a large number of chronics, or aged, and even demented and imbeciles are received. Every one of this class from the beginning is incurable. These swell our admissions but diminish our record of recoveries. Another year, a goodly number are acute cases and promising, whose prospects of cure are good. Such a year our recoveries count higher, although the methods employed may be uniform.

These facts show the absurdity of basing results on special lines of treatment. The conditions are not uniform, and never can be, as far as the insane are concerned.

The death-rate among 869 patients under treatment during the year was 4.1 per cent., or 46 persons. This is below the average.

WANTS.

- 1st. Renewal of floors of the balance of the stables.
- 2nd. Repairs of cottage B., including roofing.
- 3rd. A respectable verandah for main entrance.
- 4th. Addition to coal house.
- 5th. Two boilers to heat cottages A. and C. They have only the old brick furnaces erected half a century ago.
- 6th. Hydraulic dumb waiters for the two wings.
- 7th. Carpets, linoleum for the private wards.
- 8th. Renewal of some furniture in private wards.
- 9th. Iron ceilings in wards where old plaster is tumbling down.
- 10th. A suitable root house.
- 11th. Fencing of open field near our wall on King Street to raise roots in.
- 12th. Twenty-four bureaus for private wards.
- 13th. Twenty-four washstands for private wards.
- 14th. Fifty bedsteads.
- 15th. Fifty mattresses.

COTTAGES.

It is to be hoped that some consideration will be given to the proposal made last year, and also several years ago, to utilize two of our cottages for private patients by building dormitories to them. The demands of friends to have detached buildings, to which a different name than the offensive one of "asylum" could be given, have been many and persistent. The expense of additions would not be much, and under this arrangement, with small outlay, the comfort of the class occupying such would be very much enhanced. Not only so, but a part of these buildings could be set apart for the convalescing class occupying the main buildings. Patients who are recovering should have quiet quarters, away from the restless and excited patients, in contact with whom their full recovery is likely to be retarded. There is another class, the members of which have recovered entirely, but, as a precautionary step, it is often well to retain such for a month or two in order to be sure that this wellness is not a mere intermission. It would be a great boon to such to have a quiet retreat to pass the time before a final discharge.

Were one cottage, say the women's building, thus reconstructed during the year, it would be a great relief to a nervous class in the condition indicated. Surely the demands of those who lessen our outlay by the payment of nearly \$40,000 annually are worthy of recognition.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Repairs of all kinds have been going on during the year.

- 1st. A number of bedroom floors have been relaid.
- 2nd. The floor and sitting-room in No. 5 ward have been renewed.
- 3rd. All the verandahs have been repaired where decay was found to exist.
- 4th. Five wards have been repainted, as well as the halls in the central building and the amusement room.
- 5th. An addition to the conservatory has been built. Three of our cow stables have had concrete floors laid in them in place of the rotten wooden floors.
- 6th. A needful addition has been made to our mortuary, and the old one is being repaired. By this change we have a secluded *post-mortem* room.
- 7th. Hydraulic dumb waiters have replaced the old ones in the main building.
- 8th. The laundry has been reconstructed in its arrangement, and improved machinery has been put in to replace much that was worn out and comparatively useless.
- 9th. The roofs have been overhauled where found defective. This was much needed.
- 10th. Iron ceilings have been put in officers' dining room, two of the medical officers' rooms, the general office and the hallways of the central building.
- 11th. Heating boilers have been renewed in laundry, and cottage C. A tramway has been laid from west wing to outhouses and stables.

With the exception of the work done on the roofs, ceilings and the verandahs, the work was mostly done by asylum labor.

12th. The new female infirmary is completed, and when heated will be ready for occupation.

WORKSHOP.

The workshop, in which patients make shoes and tinware, and in which bookbinding is about to be commenced, has been fairly successful. We have made all the boots, shoes and slippers needed, as well as nearly all the tinware. These two items of consumption have saved us considerable on maintenance account, as well as given healthful employment to a number of patients. We have also made repairs which heretofore it was not possible to do, and saved much in this way. Some of the patients have become quite expert in these handicrafts and have turned out first-class work. We hope during the coming year to add brush-making and mat-weaving to our other industries.

LIGHT.

This subject is again referred to because it has been made evident on more than one occasion that electric light would be a superior method to gas lighting, and much safer to us and much cheaper.

Were a plant erected in the Central Prison and the ordinary work done by convict labor then could the Prison, the Mercer Reformatory and this Institution be lighted much cheaper than at present. This has been demonstrated by a very simple calculation and carries with it the conviction that some day this plan will be carried out. The large amount these three large institutions pay annually to the city gas company, if capitalized, would represent much more than the cost of the plant; the tear and wear and running expenses. The improvement in light, the comparative safety from fire; the banishment of matches and the prevention from accidents by gas inhalation, all suggest the change as a desirable improvement.

In this respect at least, convict labor would not come in conflict with outside competition, now such a potent factor in the industrial world.

MORE ROOM.

Within our enclosure are only twenty-four acres of land. When the ground the buildings are erected upon is deducted it will be seen how little room 800 persons have to exercise in.

Under the circumstances it would be a great boon to us to have a brick wall put around the few acres lying between our south boundary and King street, and thus seclude our patients from public gaze. This piece of ground could then be used for recreation purposes. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that it cannot be utilized for any other purpose than that of the asylum, and that land speculators can cast upon it no greedy eyes. It is too near the asylum wings to be disposed of for dwelling houses, and were factories erected upon it then would the asylum become untenable for habitation. Were the bricks furnished us we could do the work ourselves, as only a few years ago we built about 3,000 feet of the new asylum wall when twenty-six acres were taken from us. Now that the land boom has brought its own punishment to the city land purchasers it is evident that we would for many years enjoy a few acres in peace.

RESTRAINT.

It is now nearly twelve years since mechanical restraint of any kind has been used, except for surgical reasons. No one among us would care to revert to the use of camisoles, muffs, mitts or crib-beds. The patients are quieter and more contented than formerly and the animal instinct against bodily confinement is not evoked because of the greater freedom.

The dormitory doors have been left open at night for over three years, much to the comfort of the inmates. This gives free access at all hours to the closets. It means better ventilation. The sleepers are not awakened by the noise of the opening and shutting of doors. The night watches can go in and come out of the bedrooms without making any disturbance. Any unusual sounds in a room are more easily heard, and the patients express gratitude for the liberty this plan bestows upon them. Of course this method cannot be adopted with those who are suicidal or maniacal; yet these two classes do not constitute more than five per cent. of the entire population.

It is worthy of note in this connection that during the day time our three cottages with 121 patients in them and our lowest ward with 33 patients in it, have open outside doors every day in the year.

"ASYLUM."

Both in Europe and the United States the term asylum for the insane has become obsolete. When such institutions were looked upon as mere places of custody and safety, the name was not inappropriate, but since medical treatment has become a prominent feature, it is evident that the term "hospital" is the proper designation for such an organization.

Not only so, but this term is not so offensive to patients and their relatives as is the designation "asylum."

It is difficult to understand what valid excuse can be made against the change and much might be said in its favor.

There is a good deal in a name and in its associations as we know when we resent the application of the term "madhouse" to an institution by novelists and slipshod literary aspirants, whose knowledge of modern hospitals for the insane is limited to their imaginations or to their prejudices.

This change has been urged by medical officers of this Province for many years, but so far the suggestion has passed unheeded.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

At Christmas time for the last two years, we have adopted the plan of asking the friends of patients to send some small presents to decorate our Christmas tree and which could be kept by patients as souvenirs of home. The response was very general and over 700 presents were sent. A number of persons were generous enough to also send money to provide small presents for those of our inmates who were friendless and in this way all were remembered at this festive season.

In the month of July we had a picnic and games in the grounds for over 400 patients, prizes were given to successful competitors at the races and such like. A number of citizens such as our merchants, druggists and others were very generous and have our thanks for the large number of valuable goods sent us to distribute on that occasion.

The annexed list of entertainments will show how readily the city choirs, bands and many other friends have come forward without reward to give us many pleasant evenings during the winter months. Their reward is in the gratitude of our inmates, who appreciate very much this kindly work.

We have our fortnightly dances as usual.

It is difficult to estimate the benefit accruing to patients from moral treatment such as entertainments of all kinds. The lifting of the mind for even a couple of hours at a time from out of a pit of despondency and often despair may be the means of tilting the mental balance towards health or recovery. The diverting a delusional patient away from some dominating idea for even a short space of time helps to remove the constant and errant introspection upon which much of the insane conduct is based.

The exhilarating music, the laugh at comic acting, the interest in watching the development of some dramatic plot; the fantastic seen in the movements of the stage clown or even the wholesome sentimentalism which does not border on senseless inanities are factors to produce health in many minds, but the extent of their efficiency is an unknown quantity.

The pebble may divert the course of the river at its fountain-head, so may something which seems to us insignificant turn the mental stream into a healthy channel.

Entertainments.

Sons of Scotland, Burn's Camp	October 30th, 1894.
James Baylis and Choir	November, 28th, 1894.
Mrs. Stuttaford and Friends	October 12th, 1894.
St. Margaret's Church Choir	January 8th, 1895.
Mrs. Hinton and Friends	December 21st, 1894.
Metropolitan Church Choir	February 13th, 1895.
H. J. Brown and Friends	December 10th, 1894.
Miss E. A. Burson and Friends	December 11th, 1894.
Caladonian Society Choir	January 17th, 1895.
Sons of Scotland Camp	March, 1895.
Cooke's Church Choir	February 14th, 1895.
Queen Street Methodist Church Choir	March 12th, 1895.
N. B. Eagen, Esq. and Friends	February 4th, 1895.
Ontario College of Music	" 6th, "
J. W. Bengough, Cartoonist	" 18th, "
Y. M. C. A. Friends	" 27th, "
W. E. Faircloth and Pupils	" 28th, "
H. F. Strickland and Friends	" 15th, "
D. C. Ross, Friends and Queen's Own Band	March 14th, 1895.
James Baylis and Friends	" 13th, "
Madame Stuttaford and Pupils	" 6th, "
A. R. Blackburn and Trinity Church Choir	April, 1st, 1895.
Royal Grenadier Band	March 25th, 1895.
Queen's Own Rifle Band	April 2nd, "
Forty-Eighth, Royal Highlander's Band	" 12th, "
Neil Burton and Friends	" 5th, "
St. Alphonsius Club	" 18th, "
J. McNally and Friends	" 19th, "
Wesley Church Choir	" 30th, "
Toronto Vocal Club	" 15th, "
Miss C. Loville, St. Enoch's Church Choir	" 8th, "
Toronto College of Music	" 1895.

DIVINE SERVICE.

For many years there have been two Protestant services and one Roman Catholic service every Sunday.

The Bishop of Toronto arranges for morning service at 9.30, held by clergymen of the Church of England, and the Ministerial Association provides ministers for the afternoon service at 2.30.

The attendance of these various ministers has been very regular during this year and much appreciated.

Good judgment has been exercised in the subject matter of their sermons. The harrowing and dramatic death-bed scenes at the sinner's exit from this world; the word picturing of the nether world and its inmates; the self-accusation of a remorseful soul; and all such sad recitals have been wisely omitted and the cheerful, sunshiny side of religion presented. This is a tonic to the insane melancholic and braces up the delusional patient in the direction of robust thought.

The Roman Catholic clergy are always ready night and day to come at our call when any of that religious faith were in need of their services.

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

A medical library should be established in every asylum for the use of the medical staff. The literature on nervous diseases, insanity and pathology is now very large and cannot be purchased by medical officers without making a considerable drain on small salaries. It would be in the interest of the asylums to put within reach of asylum medical men all literature bearing on their work.

Workmen should be provided with all necessary tools if they are expected to succeed in their vocation.

The library would be provincial property and available to all for whom it would be intended to benefit. Were \$100 annually set apart for this purpose it would be the beginning of a worthy object.

Many of the hospitals for the insane in Great Britain and in the United States have attached to them large and well-selected libraries for the use of the medical men in charge.

VOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS.

The friends of patients often apply to asylum officers for the admission of persons who are simply on the borderland of insanity, but whose conduct is not sufficiently pronounced to warrant medical men to declare them lunatics. Patients themselves come to us asking to be admitted voluntarily for treatment as they feel the need of special skill. They would willingly enter our wards and become subject to our rules and regulations for a time in their anxiety to recover their former health; such are nervous, downspirited and often suicidal, because of physical debility. They do not wish the stigma of being insane put upon them by legal commitment, and yet they are anxious and willing to come under treatment. This we are forbidden to do, yet it is evident were such allowed to come of their own accord to our hospitals for treatment, subsequent attacks of mental disorder would be warded off by timely remedies.

The rich of this class can go to the various retreats, but the poor are not able to do so, yet they should be as freely admitted into some place for cure as a fever patient or a surgical case is admitted into a general hospital. Of course a separate hospital for such, as well as for dipsomaniacs, would be better but that does not seem to be attainable at present and the above suggestion if carried out would supply a long-felt want. A bond or agreement might be given to bind any persons applying to submit to rules and to remain a definite period. They would not be classed as insane, which as a matter of sentiment means a great deal to the supersensitive.

There have been no changes among our officials during the past year and nothing unusual in the working of the Institution to record. The administration has had no serious friction and on the whole, loyal service has been given.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1895,

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1894.....				363	348	711
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	25	22	47			
" Medical Certificate.....	37	74	111	62	96	158
Total number under treatment during year				425	444	869
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	21	31	52			
" improved	6	6	12			
" not insane		1	1			
" unimproved	1	11	12			
Total number of discharges during year.....	28	49	77			
Died	24	22	46			
Eloped						
Transferred	26	25	51	78	96	174
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1895				347	348	695
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				4,094	3,782	7,876
" discharged	2,092	2,013	4,105			
" died	1,034	875	1,909			
" eloped	75	11	86			
" transferred	546	535	1,081	3,747	3,434	7,181
" remaining, 30th September, 1895.....				347	348	695
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1895....						

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1894, to 30th September, 1895.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 15th of July, 1895	356			360			716		
Minimum " " on the 9th March, 1895.	329			330			659		
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	126,302			126,304			252,606		
Daily average population	349			349			698		

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	29	39	68	1,841	2,338	4,179
Widowed	33	57	90	2,253	1,444	3,697
Single						
Not reported						
Total	62	96	158	4,094	3,782	7,876
Religion.						
Presbyterians	15	22	37	902	843	1,745
Episcopalians	17	32	49	1,148	1,071	2,219
Methodists	11	17	28	767	735	1,502
Baptists	6	6	12	88	85	173
Congregationalists				38	51	89
Roman Catholics	10	16	26	825	733	1,558
Mennonites				1		1
Quakers				2	1	3
Infidels						
Other denominations	2	3	5	233	215	448
Not reported	1		1	90	48	138
Total	62	96	158	4,094	3,782	7,876
Nationalities.						
English	12	15	27	703	615	1,318
Irish	7	10	17	1,031	999	2,030
Scotch	4	7	11	473	421	894
Canadian	34	60	94	594	1,476	3,070
United States	5	4	9	137	153	290
Other countries				122	96	218
Unknown				34	22	56
Total	62	96	158	4,094	3,782	7,876

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		2	2	9	9	18
Brant				45	55	90
Bruce				21	10	31
Carleton		1	1	75	60	135
Dufferin.....				6	5	11
Elgin	1		1	31	23	53
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac.....		1	1	101	69	170
Grey	2	1	3	108	85	193
Haldimand				25	24	49
Halton	1		1	80	63	143
Hastings		4	4	107	82	189
Huron	1	2	3	58	53	110
Kent				25	22	47
Lambton	1		1	28	23	51
Lanark				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville				58	49	107
Lennox and Addington				24	16	40
Lincoln				97	81	178
Middlesex.....				77	71	148
Muskoka District	1		1	11	9	20
Norfolk				15	19	34
Northumberland and Durham	1	4	5	280	262	542
Ontario		3	3	169	162	331
Oxford				35	39	74
Peel	1	3	4	126	113	239
Perth				45	42	87
Peterborough		3	3	90	86	176
Prescott and Russell.....				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	26	52
Renfrew				4	8	12
Simcoe		3	3	118	131	249
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				61	59	120
Victoria.....	1	3	4	85	59	144
Waterloo				46	47	93
Welland	2	1	3	47	45	92
Wellington	3	3	6	138	139	277
Wentworth	2		2	225	205	430
York	45	60	105	1,346	1,400	2,746
Not classed		2	2	172	59	231
Total admissions.....	62	96	158	4,094	3,782	7,876

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	11	16
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton				12	1	13
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin				1		1
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey	1		1	58	17	75
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4	1	5
Hastings				53	26	79
Huron				3		3
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Middlesex						
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	60	27	87
Ontario				60	29	89
Oxford				3	5	8
Peel				31	8	39
Perth				7		7
Peterborough				40	14	54
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	4	17
Victoria		1	1	51	24	75
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				13	3	16
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	24	20	44	392	278	570
Not classed				85	14	99
Total admissions	25	22	47	1,075	528	1,603

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	H. K.	M.	November	24th, 1893.	October	1st, 1894.	Unimproved.
2	C. S.	F.	October	27th, 1890.	"	1st, "	Improved.
3	E. G.	F.	July	15th, 1894.	"	4th, "	Unimproved.
4	M. O. C.	F.	November	24th, 1893.	"	8th, "	do
5	A. E. H.	F.	March	28th, 1894.	"	9th, "	Improved.
6	T. R.	M.	September	1st, "	"	16th, "	do
7	J. C.	M.	August	9th, "	"	19th, "	Recovered.
8	W. S.	M.	June	4th, "	"	25th, "	do
9	A. R.	M.	April	10th, "	"	26th, "	Improved.
10	J. D.	F.	June	30th, "	November	1st, "	Unimproved.
11	C. B.	F.	July	25th, "	"	10th, "	Improved.
12	F. D. H.	F.	May	10th, "	"	10th, "	Recovered.
13	M. H.	F.	September	18th, 1891.	"	15th, "	do
14	J. A. I.	M.	July	7th, 1894.	"	17th, "	do
15	M. J. H.	F.	October	1st, "	"	28th, "	Not insane.
16	G. H. C.	M.	July	13th, 1891.	December	1st, "	Recovered.
17	E. McG. J.	F.	June	27th, 1892.	"	10th, "	Unimproved.
18	A. F.	M.	September	17th, 1894.	"	12th, "	Recovered.
19	J. S. L.	F.	"	29th, "	January	5th, "	do
20	W. C.	M.	December	12th, "	"	12th, "	do
21	P. J. R.	M.	October	29th, "	February	21st, "	do
22	A. C.	F.	August	18th, "	"	27th, "	do
23	I. M.	F.	December	9th, 1893.	"	27th, "	do
24	M. A. W.	F.	May	31st, 1894.	"	28th, "	do
25	A. W.	F.	March	1st, "	March	1st, "	do
26	M. I.	F.	"	1st, 1895.	"	2nd, "	Unimproved.
27	E. E. S.	F.	November	29th, 1894.	"	9th, "	Recovered.
28	M. E. P.	F.	"	1st, "	"	12th, "	do
29	E. C. M.	F.	August	22nd, "	"	16th, "	do
30	H. E. A.	F.	June	5th, "	"	19th, "	do
31	L. L.	F.	May	5th, 1893.	"	19th, "	do
32	H. P.	F.	July	29th, 1890.	"	27th, "	do
33	C. E. K.	F.	November	5th, 1894.	April	1st, "	do
34	M. S. M.	F.	January	3rd, 1891.	"	9th, "	do
35	W. S.	M.	September	20th, 1894.	"	30th, 1895.	do
36	A. C.	F.	October	7th, 1893.	May	13th, "	do
37	J. D.	M.	June	29th, 1894.	"	13th, "	do
38	N. Y.	F.	February	9th, 1895.	"	14th, "	Unimproved.
39	E. M.	F.	March	17th, 1895.	"	14th, "	do
40	E. P.	F.	December	12th, 1894.	"	14th, "	Improved.
41	E. S. F.	F.	January	1st, 1895.	"	24th, "	Recovered.
42	I. E.	M.	December	1st, 1894.	"	27th, "	do
43	M. S. H.	F.	February	15th, 1895.	June	5th, "	do
44	L. F.	F.	June	3rd, "	"	6th, "	do
45	E. S.	F.	"	9th, "	"	17th, "	Unimproved.
46	G. M. H.	M.	"	18th, 1894.	"	18th, "	Improved.
47	M. H. McL.	F.	December	25th, "	"	18th, "	Recovered.
48	A. M. E. L.	F.	February	26th, "	"	18th, "	Improved.
49	J. McK.	M.	March	9th, 1895.	"	19th, "	Recovered.
50	J. H.	M.	July	16th, 1894.	"	24th, "	do
51	J. W.	F.	"	16th, 1891.	"	28th, "	Improved.
52	A. McK.	M.	March	19th, 1895.	"	29th, "	do
53	W. C.	M.	April	13th, 1894.	July	1st, "	do
54	R. S. S.	F.	July	12th, "	"	3rd, "	Unimproved.
55	E. E. M.	F.	February	5th, "	"	4th, "	do
56	T. W. W. J.	M.	"	22nd, "	"	12th, "	Recovered.
57	R. E. B.	F.	June	1st, 1895.	"	19th, "	do
58	I. S.	F.	March	9th, "	"	29th, "	do
59	E. K.	F.	November	6th, 1894.	August	5th, "	Unimproved.
60	J. McA.	M.	May	9th, 1893.	"	13th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
61	W. J. B.	M.	April	14th, 1895.	August	16th, 1895.	Recovered.
62	M. F.	F.	June	11th, "	"	20th, "	do
63	J. C.	M.	January	27th, "	"	20th, "	Improved.
64	M. P.	F.	April	17th, "	September	2nd, "	Recovered.
65	B. D.	F.	August	5th, "	"	7th, "	do
66	W. S.	M.	May	12th, 1894.	"	9th, "	do
67	M. M.	F.	December	16th, 1892.	"	12th, "	do
68	C. H. W.	F.	May	18th, 1895.	"	13th, "	do
69	L. A. H.	F.	December	19th, 1894.	"	13th, "	do
70	J. S. S.	F.	April	24th, 1895.	"	16th, "	do
71	R. D.	F.	June	16th, "	"	17th, "	do
72	P. F.	M.	July	2nd, "	"	17th, "	do
73	C. W.	F.	March	29th, "	"	18th, "	do
74	H. W. C. S.	M.	May	2nd, "	"	18th, "	do
75	F. D.	M.	February	14th, "	"	20th, "	do
76	J. G. McL.	M.	May	3rd, "	"	24th, "	do
77	J. P.	M.	July	3rd, "	"	26th, "	do

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	H. J.	F.	72	October 4th, 1894..	2	5	14	Heart disease.
2	E. R. K.	M.	42	" 9th, "	1	2	12	Marasmus.
3	E. C. S.	F.	54	" 18th, "				Infusion on the brain.
4	P. W.	M.	56	" 13th, "		10	6	Paralysis.
5	H. J. P.	M.	25	November 5th, "	3	1	26	Marasmus.
6	J. A.	M.	45	" 5th, "	1	4	14	do
7	G. B.	M.	67	" 9th, "		9	16	G. Paresis.
8	A. E.	F.	50	" 15th, "	2	3	13	Marasmus.
9	S. P.	F.	33	" 15th, "	6	6	22	Phthisis.
10	C. B. D.	M.	60	" 22nd, "		10	7	Apoplexy.
11	R. D.	M.	63	" 25th, "	1	10	18	Heart failure.
12	J. S.	F.	59	" 29th, "	18	7	29	Gangrene.
13	A. J. A.	F.	69	December 4th, "		10	15	Old age.
14	N. B.	M.	67	" 14th, "		6	24	Paralysis.
15	R. S. H.	M.	46	" 17th, "	4	5	21	Phthisis.
16	A. T.	M.	35	" 31st, "	2	5	5	do
17	E. B.	F.	51	January 3rd, 1895..	6	4	24	do
18	J. S. McM.	M.	54	" 29th, "		1	5	G. Paresis.
19	J. A.	M.	58	February 19th, "		10	12	do
20	T. S.	M.	71	" 22nd, "	26	8	15	Phthisis.
21	W. R.	M.	56	March 25th, "	1	5	16	G. Paresis.
22	L. J. C.	F.	35	April 5th, "	1	5	17	Phthisis.
23	C. A.	F.	51	" 6th, "		7	10	Pneumonia.
24	R. W.	F.	66	" 13th, "	13	9	9	Heart disease.
25	J. S.	F.	60	" 14th, "	19	6	16	Marasmus.
26	E. B.	F.	26	" 15th, "	8	5	28	Epilepsy.
27	M. E. W.	F.	30	" 17th, "	2	11	28	Heart failure.
28	A. J. L.	M.	44	" 28th, "	2	2	1	G. Paresis.
29	E. H.	F.	48	May 10th, "			7	Exhaustion.
30	H. B.	M.	70	" 19th, "		1	17	Erysipelas.
31	W. L.	M.	55	" 26th, "	17	4	24	Peritonitis.
32	S. McL.	M.	51	" 31st, "	27	3	13	Cancer of stomach.
33	J. N.	M.		June 1st, "	1	1	25	Pneumonia.
34	M. H.	F.	70	" 10th, "	34	1	23	Old age.
35	A. H.	F.	70	" 21st, "	30	5		do
36	J. T.	M.	30	" 22nd, "	3	6	11	G. Paresis.
37	E. F. F.	F.	56	July 16th, "	13	2	14	Heart disease.
38	E. S.	F.	80	" 17th, "		9	11	Pneumonia.
39	A. McC.	M.	67	" 25th, "	7	2	24	Heart failure.
40	M. J. F.	F.	26	" 26th, "	5		22	do
41	A. S.	F.	62	August 3rd, "	2	5	26	Diarrhoea.
42	M. W.	F.	56	" 3rd, "	19	3	12	Heart disease.
43	J. R.	M.	62	" 12th, "	32	4	26	Psous abscess.
44	C. W.	M.	74	" 13th, "	4	9	27	Dysentery.
45	C. L.	M.	38	" 29th, "	4	4	8	Apoplexy.
45	B. G.	F.	22	September 24th, "	5	5	12	Ulcer of stomach.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	14		14	15
Architects				2		2	2
Actuaries							
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				4	1	5	5
Book-keepers				26		26	26
Bakers				27		27	27
Bricklayers				9		9	9
Butchers	1		1	26		26	27
Blacksmiths	1		1	47		47	48
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders				5		5	5
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers							
Barristers	3		3	2		2	5
Bookbinders				1	3	4	4
Brickmakers				7		7	7
Bridge-tenders	1		1	1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				18		18	18
Cabinet-makers				9		9	9
Consuls							
Confectioners	1		1	1		1	2
Coopers				19		19	19
Carpenters	1		1	152		152	153
Clerks	2	2	4	175	3	178	182
Clergymen				36		36	36
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks				1	10	11	11
Carders							
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigarmakers				7		7	7
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				2		2	2
Civil servants				8		8	8
Clock cleaners	1		1	1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		17	17	5	1,017	1,022	1,039
Dressmakers		2	2		23	23	25
Detectives							
Druggists				19		19	19
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers	2		2	21		21	23
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				1		1	1
Farmers	11		11	1,033	33	1,116	1,127
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				1		1	1
Ferryman							
Furriers				1		1	1
Farmers' daughters					26	26	26

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Gardeners.....	3		3	11		11	14
Grocers				10	1	11	11
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				35		35	35
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Grooms	1		1				1
Gun-smiths.....				2		2	2
Hucksters.....							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				13		13	13
Housekeepers		5	5		398	398	403
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers].....				10		10	10
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				9	1	10	10
Janitors.....				2		2	2
Laborers	12		12	914	1	915	927
Laundresses					6	6	6
Ladies		5	5		98	98	103
Lawyers.....				23		23	23
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					29	29	29
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists				22		22	22
Matchmakers							
Millers				33		33	33
Moulders				1		1	1
Merchants	1		1	109	1	110	111
Mechanics.....	1		1	28		28	29
Music-teachers		2	2	8	8	16	18
Marble-cutters							
No occupation.....	4	8	12	142	385	527	539
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses					10	10	10
Not stated				204	329	533	533
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	10	6	16	111	24	135	151
Professors of music				1		1	1
Plasterers				2		2	2
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers.....				6		6	6
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				44		44	44
Printers.....	1		1	35		35	36
Peddlers				24		24	24
Physicians				28		28	28
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway foremen				4		4	4
Railway conductors				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Spinsters		14	14		154	154	168
Sailors				28	28	28	28
Students	3	4	7	33	12	45	52
Spinners							
Sisters of Charity		1	1		2	2	3
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Showmen							
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	85	2	87	88
Seamstresses		2	2		89	89	91
Soap-makers							
Slaters				1		1	1
Station-masters							
Soldiers				9		9	9
Salesmen	1		1	3	2	5	6
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders							
Stenographers				2	1	3	3
Teachers	1	3	4	57	78	135	139
Tinsmiths				15		15	15
Tavern-keepers				2		2	2
Tailors		2	2	78	2	80	82
Tanners							
Teamsters				8		8	8
Toll-gate keepers							
Widows					8	8	8
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers				12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		23	23		914	914	937
Unknown or other employments				27	7	34	34
Total	62	96	158	4,032	3,686	7,718	7,876

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1895.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					8	8
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				5	3	8
Mental anxiety, "worry"					4	4
Fright and nervous shocks					2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				5		5
Intemperance, sexual				1		1
Venereal disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				3	5	8
Over-work				5	8	13
Accident or injury				2		2
Puerperal					5	5
Puberty and change of life					4	4
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis				1		1
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1		1
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				1	8	9
Fevers					1	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	18	13	31			
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	8	15			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1		1			
Unknown	36	75	111	36	47	83
Total	62	96	158	62	96	158

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
7676	M.....	W. S.....	October	19th, 1894.....	1 month.....	Discharged improved.
7719	F.....	M. J. H.....	"	16th, ".....	1 ".....	Returned to asylum.
7059	M.....	G. H. C.....	"	22nd, ".....	1 ".....	Discharged recovered.
7715	M.....	A. F.....	November	12th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7730	M.....	P. J. R.....	January	12th, 1895.....	1 ".....	" " " "
7708	F.....	A. C.....	"	28th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7722	F.....	A. W.....	"	28th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7475	F.....	L. L.....	"	29th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7677	F.....	H. E. A.....	February	16th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7712	F.....	E. C. M.....	"	18th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7716	M.....	W. S.....	"	22nd, ".....	2 months.....	" " " "
7733	F.....	C. S. K.....	"	28th, ".....	1 month.....	" " " "
6712	F.....	H. P.....	March	1st, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
6874	F.....	M. E. M.....	"	9th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7764	M.....	F. D.....	April	4th, ".....	1 ".....	Returned to asylum.
7563	F.....	A. C.....	"	9th, ".....	1 ".....	Discharged recovered.
7685	M.....	J. D.....	"	12th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7743	F.....	F. P.....	"	12th, ".....	1 ".....	" improved.
7739	M.....	I. E.....	"	15th, ".....	1 ".....	" recovered.
7706	F.....	M. S. H.....	May	7th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7749	F.....	M. H. McL.....	"	13th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7681	M.....	G. H.....	"	13th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7773	M.....	J. McK.....	"	18th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7060	F.....	I. W.....	June	3rd, ".....	1 ".....	" improved.
7794	M.....	W. J. B.....	"	15th, ".....	2 months.....	" recovered.
7821	F.....	R. E. B.....	"	17th, ".....	1 month.....	" " " "
7477	M.....	J. McA.....	July	8th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7839	M.....	J. C.....	"	23rd, ".....	1 ".....	Returned to asylum.
7788	M.....	R. W.....	August	3rd, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7667	M.....	W. S.....	"	7th, ".....	1 ".....	Discharged recovered.
7389	F.....	M. M.....	"	12th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7816	F.....	C. H. W.....	"	13th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7833	F.....	M. F.....	"	15th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7745	F.....	L. A. H.....	"	15th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7799	F.....	J. S. S.....	"	16th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "
7764	M.....	F. D.....	"	20th, ".....	1 ".....	" " " "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	16	20	36
Discharged, recovered	13	17	30	.....	.....	.....
" improved.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Returned to asylum	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
“ 15 “ 20 “	2	7	9	....	7	7	.....	1	1
“ 20 “ 25 “	5	10	15	2		6	.....	
“ 25 “ 30 “	7	11	18	1	3	4	1	2	3
“ 30 “ 35 “	7	12	19	3	6	9	.....	1	1
“ 35 “ 40 “	10	11	21	1	.....	1	3	1	4
“ 40 “ 45 “	4	10	14	...	2	2	3	...	3
“ 45 “ 50 “	8	11	19	1	4	5	1	2	3
“ 50 “ 55 “	4	8	12	4	.....	4	3	3	6
“ 55 “ 60 “	7	4	11	5	2	7	3	4	7
“ 60 “ 65 “	2	5	7	2	2	4	3	2	5
“ 65 “ 70 “	2	6	8	.....	1	1	3	2	5
“ 70 “ 75 “	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	3	6
“ 75 “ 80 “	1	1	2	1	...	1	.....	1	1
“ 80 “ 85 “	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 85 “ 90 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 90 “ 95 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	62	96	158	21	31	52	24	22	46

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,
during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	29	10	1	.....	2
From 1 to 2 months.....	17	15	2	1	1
“ 2 “ 3 “	14	6	5	.....	.....
“ 3 “ 4 “	14	19	6	2	1
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	4	12	.....	1
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	8	4	1	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “	8	14	3	3	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	5	2	.....	1
“ 8 “ 9 “	5	9	1	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	5	2	.....	1
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	3	1	.....	2
“ 11 “ 12 “ .....	.....	8	1	1	1
“ 12 “ 18 “	8	23	5	2	1
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	9	32	1	.....	1
“ 2 to 3 years.....	7	83	2	2	.....
“ 3 “ 4 “	10	58	2	.....	.....
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	60	2	.....	.....
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	30	.....	.....	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “	2	13	.....	.....	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	34	.....	.....	.....
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	15	.....	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	20	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 “ 15 “	6	65	.....	.....	.....
“ 15 “ 20 “ .....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 years and upwards.....	5	77	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	158	695	52	12	12

TABLE NO. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1,248	.....	1,248
Tailor's shop	3	936	.....	936
Shoe shop	5	1,620	.....	1,620
Engineer's shop	7	2,184	.....	2,184
Blacksmith's shop	1	312	.....	312
Mason work.....	2	624	.....	624
Wood yard and coal yard	10	3,120	.....	3,120
Bakery	2	624	.....	624
Laundry	23	1,296	5,928	7,224
Dairy	6	2,160	.....	2,160
Butcher shop	1	365	.....	365
Painting	5	1,560	.....	1,560
Farm	4	1,128	.....	1,128
Garden	6	1,872	.....	1,872
Grounds	10	3,120	.....	3,120
Stable.....	7	2,520	.....	2,520
Kitchen.....	10	3,600	.....	3,600
Dining rooms.....	67	10,944	13,764	24,708
Officers' quarters	3	.....	108	108
Sewing rooms	3	.....	936	936
Knitting	30	.....	9,360	9,360
Mending	69	120	7,200	7,320
Wards	362	27,636	80,600	108,236
Store	1	312	.....	312
General	130	6,156	39,960	46,116
Tin shop from March 20th, 1895, to Sept. 30th, 1895	1	166	.....	166
Total	772	73,312	179,856	231,479

TABLE NO. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1895, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2	3	5
Brant	2	4	6
Bruce			
Carleton	8	3	11
Dufferin			
Dundas	1		1
Durham	10	16	26
Elgin	1	1	2
Essex	1		1
Frontenac	1	2	3
Glengarry	2		2
Grenville	2		2
Grey	15	10	25
Haldimand	1		1
Halton	3	4	7
Hastings	12	6	18
Huron		4	4
Kent	2		2
Lambton	2		2
Lanark	2	1	3
Leeds	2	1	3
Lennox and Addington	2		2
Lincoln	1	7	8
Middlesex	2		2
Muskoka District	3	1	4
Nipissing District	1	3	4
Norfolk	1		1
Northumberland	10	9	19
Ontario	12	20	32
Oxford	4	3	7
Parry Sound District			
Peel	10	13	23
Perth	3	1	4
Peterborough	12	9	21
Prescott	1		1
Prince Edward		1	1
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	1		1
Russell	4		4
Simcoe	5	12	17
Stormont	2		2
Thunder Bay District	2	1	3
Victoria	12	10	22
Waterloo	1	1	2
Welland	5	5	10
Wellington	4	10	14
Wentworth	7	6	13
York	161	180	341
Not classed, unknown, etc	12	1	13
Total	347	348	695

TABLE
Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries, or unknown.
W. D. B.	19	1		Lincoln	1					
N. B.	27	1		Hastings	1					
G. L. B.	24	1		Hastings	1					
S. B.	41	1		Northumberland	1					
J. C.	68	1		Northumberland			1			
P. C.	57	1		Hastings	1					
W. C.	27	1		Hastings	1					
W. D.	50	1		Grenville	1					
W. R. D.	25	1		Northumberland	1					
P. D.	63	1		Hastings	1					
S. D.	55	1		Toronto						1
F. H.	29	1		Hastings	1					
W. H.	42	1		Leeds	1					
J. J.	61	1		York		1				
W. P. K.	29	1		Hastings	1					
P. L.	38	1		Northumberland	1					
J. L. B.	20	1		Hastings	1					
L. L. P.	31	1		"	1					
T. C. M.	26	1		"	1					
G. McN.	26	1		"	1					
J. McQ.	28	1		Northumberland	1					
A. O. B.	65	1		Lennox			1			
W. P.	35	1		Frontenac	1					
J. S.	59	1		Stormont	1					
J. L.	66	1		Carleton	1					
R. V.	61	1		Lanark						1
E. A.	43		1	Northumberland	1					
A. B.	63		1	Northumberland	1		1			
F. B.	37		1	Montreal		1				
M. E. B.	28		1	Northumberland	1					
C. C.	65		1	Toronto	1					
A. C.	24		1	Durham	1					
A. F.	53		1	Halton						1
M. H.	37		1	Frontenac		1				
C. J.	47		1	Prince Edward	1					
S. K.	76		1	Toronto			1			
I. M.	30		1	Hastings	1					
H. M.	55		1	Dundas			1			
M. M.	72		1	Frontenac		1				
E. M.	32		1	Ontario		1	1			
J. M.	33		1	Toronto	1	1				
E. McK.	40		1	Hastings	1					
E. McD.	66		1	Carleton			1			
M. O. R.	67		1	Toronto			1			
B. V. R.	52		1	Peterboro	1					
M. R.	60		1	Muskoka			1			
E. R.	41		1	Hastings	1					
J. S.	48		1	Northumberland	1					
M. E. S.	54		1	Northumberland	1					
B. S.	54		1	Frontenac			1			
E. W.	50		1	Toronto			1			

No. 14.

to other asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.			Warrant.	Certificate.		
							Years.	Months.				
	1	1			1	1	2		1	1	Student	Hamilton. Kingston.
			1			1		4		1	Laborer	
	1				1	1	9		1		"	"
	1					1		3		1	Tavern keeper	"
			1			1	+			1	Shoe maker	"
				1		1			1		Farmer	"
						1				1	None	"
			1			1		3		1	Laborer	"
1					1		12			1	Physician	"
1					1			4		1	Traveller	"
	1					1	+		1		Laborer	"
	1				1		8			1	Engine driver	"
						1	+				None	"
	1					1	+		1		Laborer	"
		1				1		10			"	"
1						1	2				Farmer	"
	1					1	+				None	"
				1		1		1			Farmer	"
			1			1	3				Laborer	"
			1			1		6			None	"
	1					1	5				Farmer	"
				1		1	10				Laborer	"
	1	1				1	20				Shoe maker	"
				1		1	7				Carpenter	"
1				1		1	15		1		None	"
		*				1		3		1	Farmer's daughter	"
				1		1				1	Servant	"
				1		1	2			1	None	"
1			1		1			1		1	Wife	"
1					1		1			1	"	"
				1		1	3		1		None	"
	1				1		18		1		Servant	"
				1						1	"	"
1					1		3			1	Wife	"
1						1	10	1	1		Milliner	"
1						1		2		1	Milliner	"
			1		1		+			1	Wife	"
	1					1	14		1		Teacher	"
1					1			4	1		Wife	"
1						1	1			1	Servant	"
		1				1		1		1	Teacher	"
1						1				1	Governess	"
	1				1		§			1	Servant	"
			1		1		3		1		Servant	"
	1				1				+		Dress maker	"
			1		1			2			Wife	"
					1		2			1	"	"
	1				1					1	"	"
	1				1		2			1	Servant	"
						1					"	"

* None.

† Not stated.

‡ Several years.

§ Unknown.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing work done in female wards.

Name of article.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	488	997
Blankets		149
Blinds	125	95
Balls of carpet rags	68	
Brush and comb case	4	
Blouses	5	34
Carpets	5	13
Caps	198	23
Chemises	554	2,122
Counterpanes		202
Curtains	164	18
Capes, cloth and crochet	7	
Clothes-bags	28	58
Collars, linen	20	
" tatted	8	
China pieces, painted	10	
Dollies	47	
Dusters	67	
Dresses	639	3,025
Drawers	236	1,179
Drapes (Mantel)	3	
Embroidery, yds	20	
Fascinators, crochet	6	
Frames for photos, painted	12	
Globes, painted	12	
Guernseys		459
Hats, trimmed	129	21
Handkerchiefs	39	
Hood, crochet	1	
Jackets, cloth	1	45
" crochet and knitted	17	
Jars, painted	10	
Lambrequins	18	
Lace, knitted, yds	160	
" tatted	108	
" crochet	546	
Mittens, prs	6	
Night gowns	133	855
Pillow cases	1,052	365
shams (embroidered)	124	
Pants, prs	85	
Pictures, small, painted	27	
Pannels, painted	15	
Quilts	123	
Rugs, linen	1	41
Rope-baskets (fancy)	5	
Sheets	616	818
Shawls		18
Stockings, prs	305	4,583
Socks	492	2,065
Sideboard covers (embroidered)	18	4
Sofa cushions	61	18
Sunbonnets	3	
Skirts (1 embroidered)	362	2,809
Shirts	164	684
Suits (combination)		25

TABLE No. 15.—*Concluded.*

Shewing work done in female wards.

Name of article.	Made.	Repaired.
Slippers, crochet	12	.....
“ knitted	21	.....
Towels, dish	254	.....
“ roller	36	60
Ticks, bed	48	91
“ mattress' .....	.....	25
“ pillow .....	.....	13
Table-cloths	123	21
“ napkins	14	.....
Tea cosey	3	.....
Toilet covers	123	.....
“ matts	97	13
Table covers	13	.....
Tray cloths	23	.....
Ties	58	8
Waists	25	162
Guernseys .....	.....	459
Christmas cards, painted	60	.....

TABLE No. 16.
Made and repaired in men's wards.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Hair mattresses.....	40	224
“ pillow.....		68
Sheets.....		410
Quilts.....		160
Bed ticks.....		64

TABLE No. 17.

Report from tin shop from April 9, 1895, to September 30, 1895.

New work made.

492 pieces, valued at..... \$174 56

Repaired.

401 pieces, valued at..... 90 45
\$265 01

TABLE No. 18.

Report from shoe shop from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1894.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Value.
36 pairs	Men's long boots.....	\$3 00	\$108 00
35 "	" shoes, laced	2 50	87 50
106 "	" " tie	2 25	238 50
154 "	" brogans.....	2 25	346 50
58 "	" leather slippers.....	2 00	116 00
72 "	Women's shoes	2 00	144 00
180 "	" leather slippers.....	1 25	225 00
28 "	" canvas	1 00	28 00
	Repairs to boots and shoes.		\$1,293 50
525 pairs	.....		185 85
	Repairs to harness.		
69 pieces	.....		19 75
			\$1,499 10

TABLE No. 19.

Returns from tailor shop from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895.

No.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
133	Tweed coats.....	133	.....
57	" pants	57	.....
112	" vests	113	.....
	Firemen's Blue Denim.		
8	Coats	8	.....
8	Pants	8	.....
29	Uniform coats	29	.....
29	" pants	29	.....
5	Window awnings	5	.....
	Repairs.		
139	Coats		139
26	Vests		26
397	Pants		397
1	Robe		1
1	Cap		1
1	Bagatelle cover		1
	Cut and pressed.		
155	Pairs pants.....		.....
155	" " made in ward.....		.....

TABLE No. 20.

Report of farm and garden produce from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Apples.....	60 barrels.....	\$1.00 per barrel....	\$ 60 00
Asparagus.....	3,329 bunches.....	2c. each.....	66 58
Artichokes.....	45 bushels.....	40c. per bushel....	18 00
Beans.....	50 ".....	40c. ".....	2 00
Beets.....	260 ".....	40c. ".....	104 00
Carrots.....	350 ".....	40c. ".....	140 00
Cucumbers.....	1,896.....	1c. each.....	18 96
Cauliflowers.....	2,082.....	3c. ".....	62 46
Celery.....	5,448 heads.....	2c. ".....	108 96
Cabbage.....	12,384 ".....	2c. ".....	247 68
Currants.....	360 quarts.....	5c. per quart.....	18 00
Cress.....	150 bunches.....	1c. each.....	1 50
Citron.....	360.....	5c. ".....	18 00
Corn.....	585 dozen.....	6c. per dozen.....	35 10
Capsicums.....	3 bushels.....	\$1.40 per bushel....	4 20
Grapes.....	160 lbs.....	2c. per lb.....	3 20
Gooseberries.....	132½ quarts.....	5c. " quart.....	6 63
Lettuce.....	8,649 heads.....	1c. each.....	86 49
Melons.....	80.....	5c. ".....	4 00
Onions, green.....	3,428 bunches.....	1c. ".....	34 28
" ripe.....	40 bushels.....	\$1.00 per bushel....	40 00
Peas in pod.....	20 ".....	40c. ".....	8 00
Potatoes.....	12 " early.....	50c. ".....	6 00
Parsley.....	1,870 bunches.....	1c. each.....	18 70
Parsnips.....	270 bushels.....	30c. per bushel....	81 00
Rhubarb.....	8,000 bunches.....	2c. each.....	160 00
Raspberries.....	126 quarts.....	5c. per quart.....	6 30
Strawberries.....	78 ".....	5c. ".....	3 90
Salsify.....	40 bushels.....	60c. " bushel....	24 00
Spinach.....	338 ".....	30c. ".....	101 40
Savory and Sage.....	535 bunches.....	2c. each.....	10 70
Tomatoes.....	250 bushels.....	26c. per bushel....	50 00
Turnips.....	480 ".....	25c. ".....	120 00
Vegetable marrows.....	350.....	3c. each.....	10 50
Mangle-Wurzels.....	110 tons.....	\$5.00 per ton.....	550 00
Milk.....	25,109 gallons.....	12c. per gallon....	3,013 08
Eggs.....	410 dozen.....	15c. per dozen.....	61 50
Radish.....	3,894 bunches.....	1c. each.....	38 94
			\$5,362 06

TABLE No. 21.

Return of work done in Laundry for the year ending September 30th, 1895, Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

Name of article.	Number.	Name of article.	Number.
Aprons	17,345	Pillow cases	48,913
Blankets	8,105	“ shams	1,364
Bolster cases	174	Quilts	12,342
Bed ticks	1,564	“ counterpanes	784
Blinds	2,785	Sheets	39,057
Blouses	1,403	Shirts, coarse	17,470
Bibs	53	“ fine	3,217
Chemises, cotton	20,527	Socks	16,565
“ flannel	1,995	Stockings	6,389
Collars	6,193	Shawls	27
Cuffs	764	Skirts, white	1,968
Clothes bags	3,284	“ colored	17,277
Carriage wraps	11	Towels, bath	1,290
Caps	14	“ diaper	16,442
Capes	12	“ roller	5,753
Coats	1,391	“ dish	4,667
Curtains	1,049	Ties	951
Dresses	17,208	Table cloths	9,632
Drawers, flannel	4,881	“ napkins	14,132
“ cotton	11,187	Tray cloths	1,245
Dusters	713	Toilet covers	1,399
Guernseys	685	Table mats	389
Handkerchiefs	12,507	Trousers	2,106
Lambrequins	45	Untidy suits	386
Night gowns	11,157	Vests	659
Night shirts	910	Waists	1,794
Overalls	205	Total	366,335

TABLE No. 22.

Report shewing work done in Sewing Room for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	553	46	31
Awnings.....	3	3	
Bibs.....	36		
Blouses.....	11	3	
Bagatelle cover.....	1		
Bed ticks.....	15		
Blinds.....	164		
Counterpanes.....			31
Clothes bags.....	28		9
Cushions.....	63	7	
Cushion covers.....	55	23	
Capes.....	2	1	
Caps.....	12	12	
Chemises.....	603		
Coseys.....	3	2	
Curtains.....	277	68	10
Collars.....	170	137	20
Dressing gowns.....	5	5	
Dresses.....	473	105	12
Dusters.....	52	52	
Drawers.....	248	2	99
Drapes.....	15		
Jelly bags.....	14	14	
Lambrequins.....	134	119	
Mantel drapes.....	9	9	
Mattress ticks.....	73	2	
Mats, bound.....		4	
Mitts.....	15		
Night gowns.....	118	33	
Neckties.....	33	33	
Pillow cases.....	1,476	60	11
" shams.....	220		
" ticks.....	2		
Quilts.....	199		
Rugs.....	4		
Sheets.....	1,232	18	
Sideboard covers.....	12	5	
Skirts.....	241	4	
Shirts.....	441	6	119
Stockings.....	198		
Socks.....	571		72
Screens.....	3	3	
Towels, dish.....	442	24	
" roller.....	240		
Table covers.....	15	10	
" cloths.....	203	15	
" napkins.....		60	
Tray cloths.....	13	13	
Toilet covers.....	76		
Untidy suits.....	3		

1894.	Disbursements.	Dr.	1894.	Receipts.	Cr.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
October 11	To cash paid R. Hunter for 2 milch cows.....	\$ 95 00	October 1	By cash balance on hand	186 95
" 11	" " 3 springers.....	132 00	" 11	By cash from R. Hunter for 5 dry cows	177 00
" 11	" " expenses.....	1 75	November 1	J. Sheppard for 139 empty barrels.....	13 90
" 11	" " delivery	1 50	" 10	R. Hunter for 3 dry cows.....	105 00
			" 13	J. A. Montgomery for 12 empty barrels .	1 20
	Less for calves..	\$231 25	" 28	R. Hunter for 2 dry cows.....	67 50
		2 00	Decem'r 15	" 2 "	75 00
		229 25	" 22	H. Pullman & Co. for 1,430 lb. rags at 2c.	28 60
November 13	" " 1 milch cow.	\$45 00	1895.		
" 13	" " 2 "	87 00	January 12	R. Hunter for 2 dry cows	70 00
" 13	" " 1 springer.	44 00	" 15	J. Sheppard for 80 barrels	3 00
" 13	" " expenses	2 00	" 17	W. Ryan for 2,104 barrels.....	210 40
	Less for calves..	\$178 00	February 8	R. Hunter for 2 cows	66 00
		2 00	" 14	J. Sheppard for 107 barrels	10 70
		176 00	" 22	R. Hunter for 3 cows	100 00
" 28	" " 2 cows	\$95 00	March 4	" 1 "	120 00
" 28	" " expenses	1 00	April 2	" 4 "	73 00
	Less for calves..	\$96 00	May 6	" 2 "	17 00
		2 00	" 29	J. Sheppard for 170 barrels	35 00
		94 00	June 15	R. Hunter for 2 cows	89 00
December 18	" " 2 cows	\$86 00	" 28	" 3 "	115 50
	" " expenses	1 00	July 29	" 1 fat cow.....	31 50
			August 8	J. Sheppard for 282 Hour barrels at 10c....	28 20
1895.			" 16	" 30 sugar	2 40
January 15	" " 2 cows	\$90 00	Septem'r 10	R. Hunter for 2 cows.....	67 50
" 15	" " delivery	1 50	" 27	" 4 "	127 00
	Less for calves..	\$91 50	" 30	H. Cullin & Co. for 1,855 lb. rags at 2 c...	37 10
		2 00		By balance.....	7 15
" 28	" " 211 chickens at 30c.....				
		89 50			
		63 30			

TORONTO ASYLUM—Farm exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1895.—*Concluded.*

1895.	Disbursements.	Dr.	1895.	Receipts.	Cr.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
June 11	To cash paid R. Hunter for 2 springers	\$88 00			
" 11	" " expenses	1 00			
		89 00			
" 29	" " 3 cows	\$128 00			
" 29	" " expenses	1 50			
		\$129 50			
	Less for calves..	2 00			
		127 50			
July 29	" " 1 cow.....	\$35 00			
" 29	" " expenses	1 00			
		36 00			
August 16	" " 2 cows	\$85 00			
	Less for calves..	5 00			
		80 00			
Septem'r 10	" " 2 cows	\$90 00			
" 10	" " 2 cows	84 00			
" 10	" " expenses	2 00			
		\$176 00			
	Less for calves..	3 50			
		172 50			
		1,950 60			1,950 60
October 1	To balance brought forward.....	7 15			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

October 1st, 1895.

To R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this asylum on the first day of October, 1894, 1,028 patients of whom 488 were men and 540 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the asylum 152 patients, of whom 86 were men and 66 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,180—574 men and 606 women.

Of these patients 49 have been discharged—28 men and 21 women ; 68 have died—41 men and 27 women ; 2 have eloped—both men ; and 44—22 men and 22 women have been transferred to another asylum, leaving in residence at present 1,017 patients—481 men and 536 women

Of the 49 patients discharged, 32—21 men and 11 women were discharged recovered ; 15—5 men and 10 women were discharged improved ; one, a man, was discharged as not insane ; and one, a man, was discharged at the request of his friends, unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 47 or 30.92 per cent. of the admissions.

The average recovery rate from the opening of the asylum down to date, including patients discharged improved, has been 39.82 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,180 and the number of deaths 68, so that the death-rate for the year was 5.76 per cent.

The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes except in the case of L. C. who was run over and killed by a C. P. R. train on the 13th June, 1895. The body was found almost immediately after the occurrence—the coroner was at once notified—an inquest was held—a verdict of accidental death was rendered and the officers and employees of the Asylum were exonerated of all blame.

The average annual death-rate from the opening of the asylum down to the present time has been 4.57 per cent.

The total number of patients admitted to this asylum since it was opened on 20th November, 1870, is 3,851—2,052 men and 1,799 women. Of these :

There have been discharged 1,447—756 men and 691 women.

There have died 1,032—595 men and 437 women.

There have eloped 72—64 men and 8 women.

There have been transferred to other asylums 283—156 men and 127 women.

Leaving in residence to-day 1,017 patients—481 men and 536 women.

The 44 patients transferred during the year just closed were sent to Mimico Asylum on the 8th of January.

REPAIRS, RENEWALS, ETC., OF THE YEAR.

The most important work done at this Asylum during the year just closed was : (1) The completion of the new horse stable. (2) Building a large brick barn. (3) A new ice house and (4) waggon shed. (5) Reconstructing the airing court sheds at the main asylum and north building. (6) Raising and reconstructing the gardener's house. (7) Extending verandah around Medical Superintendent's house, so as to connect the old

verandah with that leading to the airing court sheds. (8) Renewing deck roof of main asylum. (9) The extension of the sewage garden by four large new beds. I think it needless to mention the hundreds even thousands of small renewals and repairs made during the year as these are of little interest except to those resident at the Asylum.

NEW WORK, ALTERATIONS AND RENEWALS.

1. By far the first of these in importance stands the infirmary which I hope will be built this coming year on the site of the old farm buildings, which is now cleared off and ready and waiting for its new occupant.

2. We need a new porch at the north building.

3. A butcher's shop should be built as an addition to the slaughter house.

4. The outside asylum fence (there is about six miles of it) requires attention—it is twenty-five years old, the posts are rotting and it is falling down—it is unnecessarily high—it should be lowered and renewed.

5. The farmer's house should be raised and veneered with brick.

6. The ceilings of the asylum generally should be replaced with iron, plaster ceilings require constant renewal which is expensive and very troublesome; wooden ceilings are nearly as costly as iron and very much inferior in appearance and durability.

7. The present tailor's shop should be enlarged and used as an attendant's dining-room, the present dining-room being given to the attendants as a sitting-room.

AMUSEMENTS.

These have been very much the same as in former years, certainly as numerous and as good. We used the large amusement room one hundred and eleven times between the middle of October and the middle of April—48 times for dances, 23 for "at homes" 19 for lectures and twenty-one times for concerts and theatrical entertainments. The total attendance for the season was 34,056, which would make the average attendance evening by evening 316.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Last autumn Dr. Beemer, who had been with me at this asylum nearly eighteen years, was sent to Mimico as Medical Superintendent of that asylum. Dr. Beemer, fully earned his promotion by many years of able and conscientious labor in the specialty. Though I was sorry to lose him I was glad to have him receive from the Government this recognition of the value of his services. About the same time, Dr. Ross was sent to Brockville. To fill the two vacancies thus made Dr. Buchan, was sent to me from Kingston, and Dr. Frank Beemer, from Hamilton. As regards the rest of the staff there have been very few changes and the work has gone on smoothly and satisfactorily.

Instead of filling this report with details of asylum management which are of little interest outside our own walls, I desire to offer to you :

A SUGGESTION FOR THE CARE OF A CERTAIN CLASS OF LUNATICS AND SOME OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

At the present writing the population of Ontario is about 2,114,000, and the number of lunatics (including idiots) known to the Government, about 4,500: that is to say 1 lunatic to every 490 persons. The institutions for the care of these, which are either built or in process of building, will have a total capacity (when completed) of about 4,800 patients.

It is pretty certain, for several reasons, that there are in Ontario a good many lunatics whose friends have not applied for their admission into any asylum, and who are therefore not within the cognizance of the Government. The reasons for supposing that

these unknown lunatics exist are principally two: 1st—of lunatics in asylums a larger proportion (according to the population of the different counties) come from counties close to the asylums than from counties remote from the asylums. As, for instance: Middlesex, including the City of London, with a population (in 1891) of 103,034, sent to London Asylum in twenty-five years 846 lunatics, while Lambton and Kent, with an aggregate population somewhat larger (viz.: 104,742), only sent in the same time to the asylum 614 lunatics. It is almost certain that at least 230 lunatics belonging to Lambton and Kent, were not sent on account of their comparative remoteness from the asylum. Again Bruce, with a population in 1891 of 65,003, only sent to London Asylum, in the same twenty-five years 234 patients, or one to 278 of its population, while Middlesex sent one to 122 of its. About 300 lunatics in the twenty-five years must have remained at home in Bruce, who, had they resided in Middlesex would have been sent to the asylum. Assuming, as we may, that the proportion of insane is actually about the same in all the counties, a large number of lunatics exist of whom the Government never hears. 2nd—The proportion of lunatics to the population in the United States is about one to 350, while if the known lunatics in Ontario constituted the total of the insane in the Province we should have here only one insane person to 490 of the population. But it is unlikely that our proportion of lunatics is as low as this.

Then again, although for several reasons the increase of our population in late years has been checked, it is inevitable that before long it must increase, and it is likely to double or treble within the next generation or two, while if it does the number of insane will certainly increase *pari passu* with it.

An obvious inference from these plain facts is that our provision for the housing, maintenance and support of the insane will need to be greatly increased within the next few decades. I propose to submit to the Government a plan for the care of such lunatics as may within the next generation or two fall into its hands beyond the number for which our existing institutions will be able to furnish accommodation, which plan would be also equally available in the case of grown up idiots, epileptics, homeless paupers and tramps, and hopeless inebriates, and could be carried out, I think, with great saving as to both construction and maintenance.

The plan is to set apart say five to ten miles square (twenty-five to one hundred square miles) of wild Government land anywhere in a central part of Ontario, by the side or on both sides of a good sized river, having near by in its course falls and rapids (such a river for instance, as the Severn). A portion of the land should be suitable for cultivation, some of it afford large tracts of pasture for sheep, cattle and horses; other again might have clay suitable for bricks; and upon the land there should be stone that could be quarried. The land should be carefully examined and surveyed, and buildings planned for the accommodation of four or five thousand patients, together with the necessary staff of officers and employees. An executive building should be located (on the plan) in a convenient, more or less central position—some of the cottages for patients should be loosely grouped about this, other cottages would be located in neighborhoods where work such as farming, gardening, herding of sheep and cattle, quarrying, brick-making, etc., etc., would be carried on.

The central executive building, with its accompanying group of storehouses, shops, cottages, chapel, amusement hall, etc., etc., (including a building somewhat similar to the "north building" at London Asylum, for chronic maniacs, epileptics, etc., who should be seized, as they sometimes would be, with acute exacerbations of insanity), should not be more than ten miles from the nearest railway station, and the location might perhaps be so selected that it would be much nearer than that to navigable water.

The scheme in its entirety, and in the fewest words, is that this colony of wards of the Government shall upon the land in question very largely build their own homes, raise their own provisions, make their own roads, grow wool for their clothing, willows for their baskets, horses and oxen for their farm work, and work all these things up into the forms in which they shall be by them used. And in working out the life of the colony it is intended that the falling water above referred to should be a most important factor.

The ground having been selected and the colony determined upon, the first and most important step would be the selection of a superintendent, who would probably not be a doctor of medicine, under whose management the colony would have to begin its life, and by whose initiative its future would be largely determined. He would need to be an all-round, competent man, intelligent, energetic, persevering, able, courageous, and thoroughly practical and sensible. He ought not to be more than thirty-five or forty years of age, so that he might reasonably hope to accomplish something during his own lifetime. The next would be the erection of temporary executive buildings, a storehouse and a few cheap cottages for patients and employees. These would be built, probably, of lumber cut and sawed on the spot, unless there was a sawmill in the vicinity. They would not be built on the exact spots chosen for these buildings, as these would be reserved for the permanent structures to be erected later. Upon the completion of the temporary buildings, some two hundred working patients (say one hundred and fifty men and fifty women), selected from all the old institutions, would be sent up. These, with the aid of some skilled, and, perhaps at the very beginning, of some hired ordinary labor, would commence the work of the new community—clearing land, making farms, gardens, roads, etc.

For a few years there would be probably plenty of wood for heating, cooking and steam power; but very shortly after the colony was established the use of the water power above alluded to would be initiated. A dam would be constructed, turbines and dynamos placed, and the buildings lit with electricity. As more and more light, heat and power are needed, other turbines and dynamos will be put in, and eventually all power of every kind needed at the institution would be supplied from these.

Part of the plan would be to build electric roads from the executive building to the nearest railroad station, to the nearest steamboat landing, and from station to station within the colony. Of course the power to run cars on the roads would also be drawn from the falling water through the agency of the dynamos. The object in having so much land would be that here and there, in the best situations, farms and gardens, probably several or even many of each, might be established, each with its cottage or cottages, according to its acreage, and each (eventually) with its branch electric road, and that flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and horses might be raised on large stretches of pasture for the use of the colony, the care of which animals would constitute one of the best of all occupations for men who from age or other cause were not strong enough for heavy work. Hogs would of course be kept, proportionate to the feed there would be for them, as well as all sorts of poultry for which the climate was suited.

All sewage would be utilized upon the land as it is now to a certain extent at London Asylum. Besides the use of the sewage of the institution for that purpose, the falling water in the immediate neighborhood would afford the required conditions for irrigation, by means of which the crops would be increased in abundance and made more certain.

The power derived from the falling water and converted by the dynamos into electric energy would be used to grind the wheat grown on the farms—to chop oats, peas, barley and corn for cattle feed, to cut ensilage and hay and straw for feed, to grind bones for manure, to operate cream separators and churn, to card, spin and weave wool, and perhaps flax, to run a small sawmill, with a planer and tongue and groove machine, besides its circular saw, and perhaps an upright for cutting the larger logs into manageable sizes, to run a lathe in the carpenter's shop, and a lathe, planer, drill press and pipe cutter in the engineer's shop, washing machines and extractors in the laundry, and to do many other kinds of work, so liberating as much human labor as possible to be otherwise utilized. Perhaps after some years, when the institution had become better organized, electric energy would also be used in some of the processes of the cultivation of the soil.

It seems clear to the writer that there would be no difficulty in growing in such a colony all food stuffs of every kind needed for man and beast; that the wool needed for blankets and clothing, and the flax required for linen, could be grown and manufactured, and that in some lines the colony might fairly be expected to export. Even the initial per capita cost of establishing the institution would be small, as compared with the building of an ordinary asylum, since even from the first year the labor of the inmates would be of considerable assistance, and much of the material for building, including lumber,

brick and stone, would be prepared, made and quarried on the spot, while the expenditure for maintenance should, after some years, be cut down to a very small per capita sum, or even reduced to nothing.

If to the colony working patients only were drafted from the present asylums, and to these were added epileptics, homeless paupers and tramps, and perhaps hopeless inebriates, the population would be certainly over 90 per cent. fair working men—though from this should be deducted (after a little time) those inmates who would have by then grown old in the colony, and so become unable for labor. All causes would probably never reduce the workers below 80 per cent., so that the total amount of work per capita available in the colony would be more than in the general population in the country, where it is (deducting old people, the idle, rich, children, persons temporarily sick, and confirmed invalids) probably not more than 50 per cent. Looking at the matter from this point of view, it does not seem very optimistic to predict that after the preliminary work has been done (building, clearing, road-making, etc.), the colony might more than earn its own living.

As has been said, it is no part of the present plan to do away, even in the remote future, with any at present existing institutions—these would be needed always for acute and helpless cases, and, in the case of idiots, for young children. The intention is simply to relieve, from time to time, the present asylums, so as always to have beds in them for recent cases, and, as they filled up, to deport from them chronic cases in which recovery was not to be looked for, and especially comparatively young and middle aged men and women who were either already good or fair workers, or might be expected to become so.

With the existent accommodation and the present slow rate of increases in the population of the Province, the growth of the new institution would not be rapid—perhaps at the rate of (counting lunatics only) one to two hundred a year, and this would give opportunity to make preparations in advance for the patients to be exported. It is not supposed that this institution here sketched in outline could reach anything like maturity in less than forty or fifty years, or full maturity in less than a century.

The writer thinks that, could the above plan be worked out, not only a great saving would be effected for the Province, but that many lives now wretched and useless would be made more useful and less wretched, and also that ultimately many lessons, as well in horticulture and agriculture as in some other lines, would be learned, which would be of benefit to the Province and to the world.

It has occurred to me that you might like to see what we are doing in surgery, and especially in surgical gynecology, at this asylum. I have therefore collected and tabulated such operations as we have done in the course of the past twelve months, giving an outline of the prior history of each case, so that the operation itself may be more clearly understood. I desire to say in this connection that Dr. Hobbs, of the asylum staff, deserves whatever credit is due for the performance of this work. Though the rest of the staff are deeply interested in it, and are always willing and even anxious to assist, it was he who initiated it and who has so far carried it out.

The series of short notes here following are to be read in connection with the tabular statements which follows them:

1. M. A. R.—A case of chronic mania of nine years' standing, mischievous, excited and untidy most of the time. Bodily health good until latterly, when it began to fail. Examination January, 1895, revealed fair sized tense cystic tumor in pelvic region of abdomen.

2. A. F.—A case of acute puerperal mania of two weeks' standing prior to admission. Insanity began one week after birth of third child. Most of the time patient was insolent, exalted and destructive. Bodily health fair, mental improvement very slight up to date of operation.

3. J. P.—A case of chronic mania of three years' standing. Bodily health good. Excited and noisy most of the time. Habits filthy.

4. S. McK.—A case of puerperal insanity of maniacal type coming on soon after the birth of 5th child. Bodily health fair, mental condition variable, excited, talkative and cross at times. Improvement had been very slight up to time of operation. Habits untidy.

5. A. S.—A case of chronic mania. Had an acute attack eleven years ago lasting six months. Bodily health good. Mental condition variable, with excited periods—at other times quiet.

6. A. B.—A case of acute mania with ecstatic delusions. Bodily health a good deal run down.

7. H. C.—A case of chronic mania passing into dementia of twenty-four years' standing. Physical health fair. Was kept in bed latterly a good deal of her time for prolapsus uteri. Habits filthy.

8. K. R.—Acute mania—at times excited, using violent language. General health very much depreciated.

9. E. E.—Chronic mania of five years' standing, with religious delusions. Conduct good. Cleanly and general health fair.

10. K. H.—A case of acute mania of 7 months' standing at time of operation. Was much excited—violent for first three months, then quieted down somewhat. Bodily health poor.

11. J. L.—Acute mania of 8 months' standing at time of operation. Noisy at times. Not very cleanly. Bodily health very poor.

12. A. McN.—Acute mania of 2 months' standing at the time of operation. Excited and obstinate. Cleanly in habits. General health poor. The patient was aware of the existence of tumor, and worried a great deal about it.

13. H. H.—A case of chronic mania of nearly three years' standing. At times excited, violent and destructive to clothing. Habits uncleanly.

14. J. W.—Acute mania of six months' duration. Excited most of the time. Physical condition poor, being much aggravated by a complete procidentia uteri.

15. E. P.—A case of recurrent hysterical mania. Cleanly in habits while in asylum. Scrofulous appearance. Menstruation recurring every two weeks.

16. M. D.—A case of chronic mania of fourteen years standing. Was much excited up to a year ago, when she became quiet. Complains of much pain during menstrual periods, and would stay in bed two or three days. General health poor.

17. J. B.—Chronic melancholia. Complains of all kinds of imaginary diseases in various organs. Suffered much from hemorrhoids.

18. H. T.—A case of recurrent mania. Excited and talkative at times. Bodily health good. Dysmenorrhœa every month.

19. C. J.—Acute mania—third attack of 6 months' standing at time of operation. Restless, excited and talkative most of the time. Used to go to bed occasionally, complaining of not feeling well. Prolapse of uterus and vaginal walls was diagnosed as source of irritation and restlessness. Bodily health run down.

Extra operations other than gynecological :

1. J. A.—Chronic mania. Variable mental condition—quiet for a time then excited, then somewhat stupid. Bodily health good. Complained much of hernia.

2. J. H. E. Chronic mania. Thinks his neck is broken, constantly moving and jerking it. Bodily health very poor. Inguinal hernia the source of much trouble, descended and could not be returned until placed under anæsthetic on two different occasions.

Supplementary Table of Gynecological and other operative work done at

No.	Initial.	Age.	Married or single.	Date of admission.	Date of operation.	Diagnosis of disease.	Operation.
1..	M. A. R.	64	M.	July 19, '93.	Feb. 7, '95.	Multilocular ovarian Cyst.	Cœliotomy and removal of ovarian tumor.
2..	A. F. ..	28	M.	June 12, '94.	Feb. 25, '95.	Subinvolution, endometritis hemorrhoids.	Curettage incision of hemorrhoids.
3..	J. P. ..	33	M.	Nov. 29, '93.	"	Subinvolution and complete tear of perineum.	Curettage and perineorrhaphy (Tait).
4..	S. McK.	34	M.	Dec. 11, '93.	"	Subinvolution and erosion of cervix.	Curettage
4A	"	"	"	"	Mar. 8, '95.	Retroversion and prolapse of uterus.	Alexander's, for shortening round ligaments.
5..	A. S. ...	40	M.	July 19, '93.	Apr. 1, '95.	Subinvolution and bilateral laceration of cervix uteri.	Curettage and trachelorrhaphy.
6..	A. B. ...	33	S.	Mar. 23, '95.	"	Endometritis and menorrhagia.	Curettage and divulsion ..
7..	H. C. ...	44	S.	May 11, '77.	June 18, '95.	Complete procidentia	Vaginal hysterectomy
8..	K. R. ...	24	M.	May 11, '95.	June 25, '95.	Large prolapsed cystic ovary (left).	Vaginal cœliotomy and removal of ovarian tumor.
9..	E. E. ...	44	M.	Jan. 16, '95.	July 2, '95.	Subinvolution, laceration of cervix and tear of perineum.	Curettage trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.
10..	K. H. ..	39	M.	Feb. 23, '95.	"	Subinvolution and dysmenorrhœa.	Curettage.
10A	"	"	"	"	July 16, '95.	Retroversion and prolapse of uterus.	Alexander's, for shortening round ligaments.
11..	J. L. ...	43	M.	Feb. 1, '95.	July 9, '95.	Chr. hypertrophy of cervix.	Amputation of hypertrophied cervix.
12..	A. McN	56	M.	June 8, '95.	July 23, '95.	Solid tumor of mesentery .	Cœliotomy and removal of mesenteric tumor .
13..	H. H. ..	24	S.	Apr. 5, '93.	"	Menorrhagia and retroflexed uterus.	Curettage.
13A	"	"	"	"	Aug. 20, '95.	Menorrhagia and retroflexed uterus.	Cœliotomy and removal of ovaries and tubes, which were prolapsed and intensely adherent, supposedly from rheumatism in childhood.
14..	J. W. ..	65	M.	June 14, '95.	Aug. 1, '95.	Complete procidentia of uterus and vaginal walls.	Freund's operation with buried silk worm gut sutures.
15..	E. P. ...	20	S.	Mar. 6, '95.	Aug. 14, '95.	Dysmenorrhagia and menorrhagia.	Curettage and divulsion ..
16..	M. D. ..	50	M.	July 7, '91.	Sept. 4, '95.	Dysmenorrhœa menorrhagia and laceration of cervix.	Curettage
17..	J. B. ...	59	M.	Apr. 26, '93.	Sept. 24, '95.	Hemorrhoids	Curettage, and Allingham's operation for hemorrhoids
17A	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, '95.	Torn perineum	Perineorrhaphy (Tait).
18..	H. T. ..	32	M.	Mar. 28, '95.	Sept. 24, '95.	Dysmenorrhœa and subinvolution.	Curettage and divulsion ..
19..	C. J. ...	51	M.	July 16, '95.	Oct. 1, '95.	Procidentia uteri and prolapse of ant. wall of vagina, causing extensive cystocele.	Vaginal hysterectomy
1..	J. A. ...	55	M.	Feb. 8, '94.	Aug. 6, '95.	Right inguinal hernia.	Radical cure by method designed by Bassini.
2..	J. H. E.	48	M.	Jan. 29, '94.	Sept. 14, '95.	Left " "	Radical cure by method designed by Bassini.

the London Asylum for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1895.

Result as to			Remarks.
Disease.	Physical condition.	Mental condition.	
Died .....	.....	.....	Died Feb. 18th, 1895, from double basic pneumonia during epidemic of la grippe.
Recovered....	Much improved.....	Recovered	Went on probation 6th May.
"	" "	Unimproved	Still in Asylum.
Recovered....	Restored to health ..	Improved	Still in Asylum.
"	" " ..	Much improved.....	Still in Asylum.
"	" " ..	Restored to health ..	Discharged recovered, June 10th, 1895.
"	" " ..	Unimproved	Still in Asylum.
"	" " ..	Much improved.....	Still in Asylum.
"	" " ..	Unimproved	Still in Asylum.}
Recovered....	Restored to health ..	Much improved.....	Went home on probation, September 18th, 1895.
"	" " ..	Restored to health ..	Discharged recovered, October 14th, 1895.
Died .....	.....	.....	Died July 28th, '95, from exhaustion, being actually maniacal first two or three days.
Recovered....	Much improved.. ...	Improved	Still in Asylum.
"	" "	Unimproved	Uterus well retained two months after.
"	Restored to health ..	Much improved.....	Went home on probation, Sept. 23rd, 1895.
"	" " ..	" "	Went home on probation, Oct. 31st, 1895.
"	Improved	Unimproved	Still in Asylum.
"	Much improved.....	Improved	Went home on probation, Oct. 29th, 1895.
"	Restored to health ..	Much improved.....	Recovery from operation uneventful.
"	" " ..	None expected	Still in Asylum.
"	" " ..	" "	Still in Asylum.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our total crops this year would probably have been exceptionally good had it not been for the terrible frosts of the latter part of May—these just about totally destroyed our fruit crop, which promised up to that time to be better than it had been for years, injured the hay crop greatly, and undoubtedly did more or less damage over and above that specified.

The farm crop for the year was as follows :

Potatoes	4,500 bushels.
Carrots	4,000 "
Oats	925 "
Hay	75 tons.
Straw	20 "
Ensilage corn	390 "
Green feed	55 loads.
Dressed pork	8,769 pounds.
Live hogs	35,609 "
Milk produced	34,545 gallons.

In the garden we had vegetables as under :

Asparagus	244 bunches.
Beans, green	48½ bushels.
Beets	1,530 bunches.
Beets	780 bushels.
Cabbage	29,860 heads.
Cabbage, red	460 "
Cauliflower	1,536 "
Carrots	1,830 bunches.
Carrots	884 bushels.
Celery	13,115 sticks.
Corn	2,207 dozen.
Cucumbers	308½ dozen.
Cucumbers, pickling	61 quarts.
Horse radish	160 bunches.
Lettuce, "forced"	91 dozen.
Lettuce, garden	712 "
Onions, green	6,615 bunches.
" dried	291 bushels.
" pickling	351 quarts.
Potatoes	410 bushels.
Parsnips	650 "
Peas, green	140½ "
Peppers	56 dozen.
Rhubarb	4,885 bunches.
Radish, "forced"	324 "
Radish, garden	2,717 "
Salsify	630 "
Spinach	167½ bushels.
Squash	749 "
Turnips	2,423 bunches.
Turnips	1,060 bushels.
Tomatoes	414 "

Of fruit we had :

Currants, red	354 quarts.
" white	34 "
" black	13 "
Gooseberries	523 "
Melons, musk	1,122 "
Raspberries	423 "
Strawberries	1,210 "

Of herbs :

Summer savory	850 bunches.
Sage	725 "
Thyme	175 "
Parsley	350 "
Mint	130 "

Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we produced 6,190; we raised, for bedding purposes, 46,283 plants; of annuals raised under glass we produced 17,995; from our nursery we transplanted 108 trees.

The produce of the sewage garden and its value was as follows :

Beans, 7½ bushels, at \$1	\$ 7 50
Cabbage, early, 4,445 at 7½ cents	333 37
Cabbage, late, 400 at 1 cent	4 00
Beets, 28 dozen bunches, at 25 cents	7 00
Beets, 20 bushels, at 25 cents	5 00
Celery, 950 dozens, at 30 cents	285 00
Carrots, 45½ dozen bunches, at 20 cents	9 10
Carrots, 32 bushels, at 25 cents	8 00
Cucumbers, 906½ dozen, at 8 cents	72 54
Corn, 140 dozen, at 6 cents	8 40
Onions, 69½ dozen bunches, at 15 cents	10 43
Onions, 83 bushels, at 50 cents	41 50
Turnips, 15½ dozen bunches, at 20 cents	3 10
Tomatoes, 330 bushels, at \$1	330 00
Squash, 14½ dozen, at 30 cents	4 35
Pumpkins, 1½ dozen, at 30 cents	45
Peppers, 34 dozen, at 5 cents	1 70
Chilies, 24 quarts, at 10 cents	2 40
Peas, 95½ bushels, at \$1	95 50
Melons, musk, 162½ dozen, at 50 cents	81 25
Melons, water, 38 dozen, at \$1	38 00

\$1,348 59

As regards the above mentioned cabbages, I may remark that the first of them was cut on the 21st of June, and the crop was all in by the 31st of July, and during all that time cabbages not so good as ours were selling in London at ten to twelve cents a head. As regards the tomato crop, we gathered the first ripe tomatoes on 8th July, and the crop was all in by 30th September.

You will recall that last spring (having obtained leave from yourself and the Government) I made, at a cost of \$500, four new beds in the sewage field, and I have now had the value of this year's crop on these beds carefully estimated, and I find that it was worth \$509.37. I want this sewage field still farther extended, and it seems to me that the yield of these beds (in the neighborhood of 100 per cent. per annum on their cost) should justify their extension. My desire is to keep extending the sewage field until we have as many beds as we have sewage to irrigate. I should like to make six or eight more beds next spring.

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1894				488	540	1,028
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	34	12	46			
" Medical Certificate	52	54	106	86	66	152
Total number under treatment during year				574	606	1,180
Discharges during year as not insane.....	1		1			
As recovered	21	11	32			
" improved	5	10	15			
" unimproved	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year.....	28	21	49			
Died	41	27	68			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	22	22	44	93	70	163
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1895.....				481	536	1,017
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				2,052	1,799	3,851
" discharged.....	756	691	1,447			
" died	595	437	1,032			
" eloped.....	64	8	72			
" transferred	156	127	283	1,571	1,263	2,834
" remaining, 30th September, 1895				481	536	1,017
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1895...	14	10	24			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1894 to 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October, 1894	488	540	1,028
Minimum " " " (on the 9th of January, 1895.....	455	511	466
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	175,200	195,275	370,475
Daily average population.....	480	535	1,015

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Married.....	36	43	79	806	995	1,801	1,880
Widowed	1	1	2	51	75	126	128
Single.....	49	22	71	1,100	661	1,761	1,832
Not reported				9	2	11	11
Total	86	66	152	1,966	1,733	3,699	3,851
Religion.							
Presbyterians ...	19	8	27	435	403	838	865
Episcopalians	9	10	19	382	308	690	709
Methodists	22	31	53	418	409	827	880
Baptists.....	7	6	13	154	135	289	302
Congregationalists.....				21	12	33	33
Roman Catholics	13	7	20	321	317	638	658
Mennonites				4	1	5	5
Quakers				9	2	11	11
Infidels	2		2	25	8	33	35
Other denominations.....	3	1	4	92	79	171	175
Not reported ..	11	3	14	105	59	164	178
Total	86	66	152	1,966	1,733	3,699	3,851
Nationalities.							
English	8	7	15	282	203	485	500
Irish	6	8	14	274	327	601	615
Scotch.....	4	4	8	192	166	358	366
Canadian.....	61	44	105	1,032	889	1,921	2,026
United States	1	1	2	82	53	135	137
Other countries.....	6	2	8	45	55	100	108
Unknown				59	40	99	99
Total	86	66	152	1,966	1,733	3,699	3,851

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		1	1	8	4	12	13
Brant				38	33	71	71
Bruce	9	6	15	137	97	234	249
Carleton				4	7	11	11
Dufferin							
Elgin	9	5	14	118	111	229	243
Essex	3	7	10	102	93	195	205
Frontenac				5	7	12	12
Grey				10	13	23	23
Haldimand				22	23	45	45
Halton				10	7	17	17
Hastings				5	8	13	13
Huron	10	8	18	164	171	335	353
Kent	8	6	14	117	140	257	271
Lambton	12	7	19	208	149	357	376
Lanark				3	3	6	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4	4
Lincoln				10	6	16	16
Middlesex	22	19	41	444	402	846	887
Muskoka District							
Norfolk				30	35	65	65
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24	24
Ontario				6	13	19	19
Oxford	6	4	10	182	115	297	307
Peel				4	6	10	10
Perth	7	2	9	140	107	247	256
Peterborough				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2	2
Renfrew				13	21	34	34
Simcoe				5	5	10	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26	26
Victoria				33	21	54	54
Waterloo		1	1	8	6	14	15
Welland				20	16	36	36
Wellington				13	17	30	30
Wentworth				46	47	93	93
York				26	11	37	37
Not classed				2		2	2
Total admissions	86	66	152	1,966	1,733	3,699	3,851

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....		1	1	8	1	9	10
Brant.....				20	11	31	31
Bruce.....	4		4	67	36	103	107
Carleton.....					2	2	2
Dufferin.....							
Elgin.....	2		2	37	11	48	50
Essex.....		1	1	54	34	88	89
Frontenac.....					1	1	1
Grey.....				9	8	17	17
Haldimand.....				10	3	13	13
Halton.....				7	3	10	10
Hastings.....				2	5	7	7
Huron.....	4	3	7	77	44	121	128
Kent.....	5	1	6	40	22	62	68
Lambton.....	5		5	108	40	148	153
Lanark.....					1	1	1
Leeds and Grenville.....							
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1	1
Lincoln.....				8	1	9	9
Middlesex.....	7	2	9	111	91	202	211
Muskoka District.....							
Norfolk.....				21	12	33	33
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6	6
Ontario.....				1	5	6	6
Oxford.....	4	2	6	89	31	120	126
Peel.....				3	5	8	8
Perth.....	3	2	5	61	29	90	95
Peterborough.....				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2	2
Prince Edward.....					1	1	1
Renfrew.....							
Simcoe.....				5	8	13	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				1		1	1
Victoria.....				9	9	18	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25	25
Welland.....				3	5	8	8
Wellington.....				13	11	24	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15	15
York.....				28	25	53	53
Not classed.....				1		1	1
Total admissions.....	34	12	46	823	480	1,303	1,349

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	W. H. D.	M.	June	26, 1894.	October	1, 1894.	Recovered.
2	A. H.	M.	May	19, 1894.	"	4, "	"
3	R. L.	M.		22, 1894.	"	11, "	"
4	W. J. J.	M.	August	9, 1894.	"	16, "	"
5	F. McK.	M.	October	25, 1891.	"	23, "	"
6	M. D.	M.	March	13, 1894.	"	25, "	"
7	J. C.	F.	June	5, 1893.	November	19, "	Improved.
8	M. M.	F.	April	24, 1893.	"	19, "	"
9	T. B.	M.	July	21, 1891.	"	20, "	Unimproved.
10	E. H.	F.	April	29, 1893.	"	26, "	Improved.
11	E. J.	F.	June	14, 1894.	"	28, "	Recovered.
12	N. W.	M.	August	16, 1881.	"	30, "	Improved.
13	J. R.	M.	June	2, 1894.	December	1, "	Recovered.
14	G. A. H.	F.	February	21, 1891.	"	18, "	"
15	C. F.	M.	April	3, 1894.	"	22, "	"
16	M. J.	F.	"	27, 1894.	"	26, "	Improved.
17	M. A. L.	F.	October	4, 1894.	"	28, "	Recovered.
18	S. B.	M.	September	29, 1893.	January	11, 1895.	"
19	M. C.	F.	October	19, 1892.	"	17, "	"
20	J. C.	M.	May	8, 1891.	"	19, "	Improved.
21	T. W.	M.	October	20, 1893.	"	19, "	"
22	A. H.	F.	January	24, 1881.	"	3, "	Recovered.
23	E. G.	F.	"	29, 1895.	March	5, "	Improved.
24	S. L.	F.	"	16, 1895.	"	27, "	"
25	M. H.	F.	September	10, 1890.	"	28, "	Recovered.
26	W. H. I.	M.	October	22, 1894.	"	29, "	"
27	M. D.	F.	"	22, 1894.	April	4, "	"
28	D. Y.	M.	January	30, 1895.	"	12, "	"
29	J. D.	M.	April	16, 1895.	May	23, "	"
30	A. G.	M.	December	2, 1894.	"	25, "	"
31	A. B.	F.	March	23, 1895.	June	8, "	"
32	H. F.	M.	January	14, 1895.	"	27, "	"
33	J. McC.	M.	December	14, 1894.	July	9, "	"
34	R. M.	M.	October	23, 1894.	"	17, "	"
35	J. B.	M.	November	17, 1891.	"	22, "	"
36	T. W.	M.	July	27, 1895.	August	14, "	Not insane.
37	D. F.	M.	August	25, 1892.	"	23, "	Recovered.
38	V. G. R.	F.	December	24, 1894.	"	30, "	"
39	M. McG.	F.	March	22, 1894.	"	30, "	Improved.
40	E. McG.	F.	July	4, 1892.	"	30, "	"
41	M. I.	F.	August	16, 1895.	September	17, "	"
42	M. H.	F.	January	15, 1895.	"	30, "	"
43	A. McP.	F.	"	27, 1894.	"	30, "	Recovered.
44	A. McG.	M.	February	18, 1895.	"	30, "	"
45	J. Z.	M.	December	25, 1894.	"	30, "	Improved.
46	J. D.	M.	"	6, 1893.	"	30, "	Recovered.
47	H. McL.	M.	February	26, 1891.	January	3, "	"
48	S. McO.	M.	August	3, 1893.	"	3, "	Improved.
49	A. H.	F.	January	24, 1894.	"	3, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.—*Concluded.*Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
35	M. S.	F ..	64	March 29, 1895	.....	2	24	Cardiac disease.
36	H. K.	F ..	40	" 30, "	1	11	30	Exhaustion of mania.
37	H. S.	M ..	33	April 10, "	1	5	16	Paresis.
38	M. K.	F ..	30	" 12, "	5	11	14	Diarrhœa.
39	M. E. R. ..	F ..	45	May 4,	.....	.....	14	Exhaustion of mania.
40	C. F.	M ..	29	" 4,	1	6	21	Neptiritis.
41	T. G.	M ..	39	" 7, "	1	2	28	Exhaustion of dementia.
42	A. M.	F ..	46	" 10, "	.....	.....	22	Paralysis.
43	C. McC ...	M ..	51	June 4, "	1	6	18	Paresis.
44	J. A.	M ..	55	" 9, "	21	.....	3	Marasmus.
45	R. J. H. ..	M ..	45	" 9, "	21	2	.....	"
46	L. C.	M ..	39	" 13, "	.....	10	19	Killed by railway train.
47	W. D. H. ..	M ..	32	" 14, "	.....	1	30	Marasmus.
48	M. G.	M ..	54	" 14, "	9	2	8	"
49	A. McS ...	M ..	45	" 26, "	10	9	6	Phthisis.
50	E. B.	M ..	48	" 27, "	2	4	5	Paresis.
51	A. W.	F ..	59	" 30, "	24	7	12	Cardiac disease.
52	T. K.	M ..	67	July 3, "	24	7	10	"
53	S. I.	F ..	20	" 7, "	2	3	9	Epilepsy.
54	T. L.	F ..	52	" 15, "	6	2	27	"
55	C. W.	F ..	39	" 22, "	8	.....	7	Phthisis.
56	W. P.	M ..	24	" 30, "	3	2	3	Epilepsy.
57	J. McD ...	M ..	24	" 27, "	5	.....	18	Marasmus.
58	A. McW. ..	F ..	56	" 28, "	.....	1	20	Meningitis.
59	C. McF ...	F ..	51	August 9, "	4	.....	24	Phthisis.
60	L. C.	M ..	62	" 15, "	.....	6	24	Anæmia.
61	M. D.	F ..	40	" 24, "	5	5	3	Epilepsy.
62	J. B.	M ..	33	" 30, "	.....	7	9	"
63	M. A. L. ...	F ..	70	September 11, "	24	9	19	Senile decay.
64	J. W. G. ..	M ..	21	" 13, "	.....	.....	14	Exhaustion of mania.
65	R. W.	M ..	39	" 16, "	1	11	26	Marasmus.
66	H. F. ...	F ..	56	" 17, "	.....	6	10	"
67	M. McG ..	F ..	68	" 24, "	19	9	20	Cardiac disease.
68	H. McG ...	M ..	43	" 26, "	.....	3	6	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	2		2	7		7	9
Bookkeepers				6		6	6
Bakers				9		9	9
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths	2		2	25		25	27
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				5		5	5
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Baggagemen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	1		1	4		4	5
Cabinet-makers				10		10	10
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	13		13	14
Carpenters	3		3	55		55	58
Clerks	1		1	35		35	36
Clergymen				3		3	3
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks					2	2	2
Carders				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Civil servants				3		3	3
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		10	10	4		246	256
Dressmakers					15	15	15
Druggists				4		4	4
Engineers				13		13	13
Farmers	33	12	45	738	9	747	792
Fishermen				3		3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				11		11	11
Grocers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Grooms				1		1	1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				3		3	3
Harness-makers				4		4	4
Housekeepers		31	31		1,026	1,026	1,057
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				3		3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Jewellers.....				4		4	4
Laborers.....	20		20	503		503	523
Laundresses.....					4	4	4
Ladies.....					10	10	10
Lawyers.....				1		1	1
Lumbermen.....				4		4	4
Milliners.....					12	12	12
Masons.....				9		9	9
Machinists.....				14		14	14
Matchmakers.....				1		1	1
Millers.....	1		1	10		10	11
Moulders.....				13		13	13
Merchants.....				32		32	32
Mechanics.....	2		2	2		2	4
Music-teachers.....				1	4	5	5
Marble-cutters.....				1		1	1
No occupation.....	5	11	16	15	58	73	89
Nurses.....					1	1	1
Not stated.....		1	1	9	37	46	47
Organ-builders.....				2		2	2
Other occupations.....	3		3				3
Plasterers.....				4		4	4
Pensioners.....				4		4	4
Photographers.....				4		4	4
Prostitutes.....					6	6	6
Painters.....	1		1	24		24	25
Printers.....	1		1	15		15	16
Peddlers.....				3	1	4	4
Physicians.....				6		6	6
Pump-makers.....	1		1				1
Railway foremen.....				2		2	2
Spinsters.....					5	5	5
Sailors.....				12		12	12
Students.....				27		27	27
Spinners.....					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity.....					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers.....	1		1	1		1	1
Stone-cutters.....				5		5	5
Showmen.....				2		2	2
Saddlers.....				6		6	6
Shoemakers.....	3		3	30		30	33
Seamstresses.....					20	20	20
Soap-makers.....				1		1	1
Soldiers.....				2		2	2
Salesmen.....					1	1	1
Surveyors.....				2		2	2
Ship-builders.....				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, calling, and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Teachers	2		2	20	13	33	35
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors		1	1	23	9	32	33
Tanners				5		5	5
Teamsters	2		2				2
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Telegraph operators				2		2	2
Watchmakers	1		1	7		7	8
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				3	1	4	4
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Wagon-makers	1		1	9		9	10
Unknown or other employments				107	250	357	357
Total	86	66	152	1,966	1,733	3,699	3,851

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 189 .	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguish- ed.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		2	2	3	2	5	1	1	2
Religious excitement.....		1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles		1	1	5	1	6	3	1	4
Love affairs, including seduction				1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	1	2	4	3	7	3	1	4
Fright and nervous shocks				1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	.....	1	1
Intemperance, sexual.....									
Venereal disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Overwork	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke				1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Accident or injury.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Pregnancy .....				.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal		1	1	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
Lactation .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life.....		2	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders		3	3	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....				1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	2	5	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease.....				.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	3	3	6	4	4	8	4	1	5
Fevers		2	2	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained.	14	13	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unknown	20	12	32	27	23	50	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	52	112	60	52	112	26	14	40

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
3328	F	E. McG.	Oct. 4, 1894	6 months	Improved.
3667	M	A. M.	Nov. 26, "	3 "	Returned.
3528	F	A. S.	Dec. 21, "	6 "	"
3650	M	C. A.	" 22, "	1 "	"
3673	M	F. L. C.	" 22, "	3 "	"
3085	F	M. H.	" 25, "	3 "	Recovered.
3707	M	J. B.	Jan. 21, 1895	6 "	"
3013	M	M. A. E.	Mar. 5, "	6 "	Still out.
3712	M	J. McC.	" 12, "	1 "	Recovered.
3714	M	J. Z.	" 19, "	3 "	Improved.
3703	M	R. M.	" 21, "	3 "	Recovered.
3727	F	M. H.	" 29, "	3 "	Improved.
3715	M	J. McR.	April 11, "	3 "	Returned.
3726	M	J. W.	" 11, "	3 "	"
3713	F	V. G. R.	" 12, "	3 "	Recovered.
3637	F	M. McG.	" 13, "	3 "	Improved.
3308	M	R. McR.	" 20, "	3 "	Still out.
3708	M	A. G.	" 25, "	6 "	Recovered.
3760	M	A. McG.	May 4, "	1 "	Returned.
3665	F	A. F.	" 6, "	6 "	Still out.
3760	M	A. McG.	June 3, "	1 "	Recovered.
2833	F	S. D.	" 11, "	6 "	Still out.
3667	M	A. M.	" 24, "	6 "	"
3751	M	C. G. W.	July 2, "	6 "	"
3759	M	R. N.	" 12, "	3 "	"
3509	F	M. O.	" 11, "	6 "	"
3795	F	F. W.	" 22, "	3 "	"
3183	M	P. R.	" 22, "	3 "	Returned.
3673	M	F. L. C.	" 25, "	3 "	Still out.
3717	F	E. C.	Aug. 3, "	3 "	"
3396	F	J. F.	" 5, "	3 "	"
3183	M	P. R.	" 7, "	3 "	Returned.
3608	F	A. McP.	" 15, "	3 "	Recovered.
3756	F	J. L.	Sept. 5, "	3 "	Still out.
3742	F	M. C.	" 16, "	6 "	"
3501	M	A. McK.	" 18, "	3 "	"
3763	F	K. H.	" 18, "	3 "	"
3765	M	F. F.	" 18, "	3 "	"
3628	M	H. W.	" 18, "	3 "	"
3304	F	S. S.	" 20, "	6 "	"
3774	F	E. G.	" 21, "	6 "	"
3769	F	E. P.	" 23, "	3 "	"
3704	M	J. C.	" 24, "	3 "	"
3662	M	N. A.	" 24, "	3 "	"
3806	M	A. E. C.	" 25, "	3 "	"

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Summary of probational discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				26	19	45
Discharged, recovered.....	5	3	8			
“ improved.....	1	3	4			
“ unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	9	1	10			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1895.....	11	12	23	26	19	45

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
“ 15 “ 20 “	3	2	5						
“ 20 “ 25 “	13	7	20	2		2	3	2	5
“ 25 “ 30 “	9	4	13	1		3	2		2
“ 30 “ 35 “	8	5	13	3	5	8	6		6
“ 35 “ 40 “	12	5	17		1	4	5	3	8
“ 40 “ 45 “	11	9	20	2	2	4	1	1	2
“ 45 “ 50 “	5	11	16	4	1	5	4	3	7
“ 50 “ 55 “	6	9	15				4	4	8
“ 55 “ 60 “	6	6	12			3	4	4	8
“ 60 “ 66 “	3	3	6	2		2	2	1	3
“ 65 “ 70 “		3	3				6	3	9
“ 70 “ 75 “	4	1	5	1		1	3	1	4
“ 75 “ 80 “	4	1	5					4	4
“ 80 “ 85 “							1		1
“ 85 “ 90 “								1	1
“ 90 “ 95 “									
Unknown	2		2						
Total	86	66	152	21	11	32	41	27	68

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,
during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	23	8	1		
From 1 to 2 months.....	21	10		2	
“ 2 “ 3 “.....	12	9	3	1	
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	12	13	1		1
“ 4 “ 5 “.....	8	10	2		
“ 5 “ 6 “.....	4	10	7		
“ 6 “ 7 “.....	4	10			
“ 7 “ 8 “.....		10	2	1	
“ 8 “ 9 “.....	1	31	4	1	
“ 9 “ 10 “.....	1	3	1	1	
“ 10 “ 11 “.....		1			
“ 11 “ 12 “.....		3	2		
“ 12 “ 18 “.....	13	39	1	4	
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	3	44	2	2	
“ 2 to 3 years.....	8	95	4		
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	7	63		2	
“ 4 “ 5 “.....	5	50	2		
“ 5 “ 6 “.....	3	59			
“ 6 “ 7 “.....	1	28			
“ 7 “ 8 “.....	3	40			
“ 8 “ 9 “.....		26			
“ 9 “ 10 “.....	1	32			
“ 10 “ 15 “.....	9	159		1	
“ 15 “ 20 “.....		122			
“ 20 years and upwards.....	13	142			
Total.....	152	1,017	32	15	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	15	3,959		3,959
Tailor's shop.....	3	898		898
Shoe shop.....	3	605		605
Engineer's shop.....	6	2,042		2,042
Blacksmith's shop.....				
Mason work.....	5	1,014		1,014
Repairing roads.....				
Wood yard and coal shed.....	3	884		884
Bakery.....	4	1,050		1,050
Laundry.....	22	2,090	4,242	6,332
Dairy.....	1	365		365
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	6	1,582		1,582
Piggery.....				
Painting.....	5	1,114		1,114
Farm.....	30	7,871		7,871
Garden.....	45	14,121		14,121
Grounds.....				
Stable.....	12	3,606		3,606
Kitchen.....	25	2,140	6,636	8,776
Dining rooms.....	55	7,315	12,102	19,417
Officers' quarters.....				
Sewing rooms.....	73		22,262	22,262
Knitting.....	66		22,628	22,628
Spinning.....				
Mending.....	4		1,371	1,341
Wards.....				
Halls.....	453	56,626	66,841	123,467
Store room.....	2	509		509
General.....	128	24,845	13,497	38,342
Total.....	966	132,636	149,549	282,185

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1895, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	3	5
Brant	1	5	6
Bruce	51	37	88
Carleton	1	1	2
Dufferin			
Dundas			
Durham			
Elgin	38	40	78
Essex	30	42	72
Frontenac			
Glengarry			
Grenville			
Grey	1	5	6
Haldimand		2	2
Halton			
Hastings		1	1
Huron	54	49	103
Kent	39	41	80
Lambton	62	57	119
Lanark			
Leeds		1	1
Lennox and Addington			
Lincoln			
Middlesex	109	147	256
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk		2	2
Northumberland	1		1
Ontario		4	4
Oxford	45	41	86
Parry Sound District			
Peel		2	2
Perth	39	31	70
Peterborough			
Prescott		1	1
Prince Edward			
Rainy River District			
Renfrew			
Russell			
Simcoe		2	2
Stormont	1		1
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria		1	1
Waterloo	1	7	8
Welland			
Wellington	2	1	3
Wentworth	5	5	5
York		6	6
Not classed, unknown, etc	4	2	6
Total	481	536	1,017

TABLE
Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
S. B	73		1	Norfolk	1					
B. McC	63		1	Frontenac			1			
A. S	81		1	York			1			
E. M	58		1	Norfolk		1				
M. A. S	62		1	Leeds	1					
J. McM.	45		1	Durham					1	
J. A. B	49		1	Hastings	1					
I. McC	38		1	Durham	1					
A. S	56		1	Brant			1			
J. McA.	67		1	Grey				1		
M. D	50		1	York			1			
A. S	71		1	Simcoe				1		
I. B	62		1	Simcoe			1			
E. H	59		1	Durham	1		1			
E. F	62		1	Lincoln	1					
B. R	64		1	Peterborough					1	
C. H	57		1	Hastings	1					
E. G	47		1	Norfolk	1					
M. F	41		1	Grey	1					
H. F	57		1	Welland	1					
E. F	88		1	Peel						1
S. S	47	1		Lambton	1					
A. B	58	1		York	1					
C. B	60	1		Norfolk	1					
E. B	41	1		York	1					
H. C	65	1		Hastings			1			
P. D	45	1		Halton	1					
A. D	51	1		Brant				1		
V. D	61	1		Waterloo						1
N. H	67	1		Peel	1					
G. L	68	1		Norfolk				1		
J. M	50	1		Brant	1					
A. M	41	1		Lennox and Addington	1					
A. M	33	1		Grey	1					
D. McD	48	1		Elgin	1					
D. McD	42	1		York	1					
Wm. McC	43	1		Grey	1					
M. P	48	1		Victoria	1					
P. Q	58	1		Hastings			1			
R. R	71	1		Northumberland	1					
W. S	71	1		York		1				
S. T	68	1		U. S. A					1	
J. W	59	1		Lanark			1			
E. P	40		1	Hastings					1	

No. 14.

to other asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of Insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of Eng-land.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denomi-nations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Y'rs.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1					1					1	Domestic....	Mimico.
	1					1				1	"	"
	1					1				1	"	"
				1	1		12			1	Home duties ..	"
			1		1		17			1	"	"
1						1	4	6		1	Servant	"
		1				1	9		1		"	"
			1			1	3			1	Home duties ..	"
	1				1		2			1	"	"
		1						1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	"	"
	1					1		3	1		Prostitute	"
1						1				1	Servant	"
1						1				1	"	"
			1			1				1	Domestic	"
						1				1	Governess	"
			1		1				1		"	"
			1			1		1		1	Home duties ..	"
			1		1		26		1		"	"
			1			1	15			1	S rvant	"
			1		1		18			1	Home duties ..	"
			1		1		18			1	Charwoman	"
						1				1	Farmer	"
						1				1	Painter	"
1				1		1	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		Cooper	"
	1					1				1	Laborer	"
	1					1				1	"	"
		1			1			2	1		"	"
								1	1		Farmer	"
1				1		1	19			1	Laborer	"
						1				1	"	"
		1				1	3	6		1	"	"
			1			1		1	1		"	"
1						1	1			1	"	"
		1				1	2			1	Farmer	"
				1		1	7			1	Blacksmith	"
	1					1				1	Laborer	"
	1					1	1			1	"	"
				1		1	2			1	"	"
1	1					1				1	"	"
1						1				1	"	"
		1				1				1	Farmer	"
	1					1				1	Tailor	"
	1					1			1		Servant	"
	1					1	2			1	Boatman	"

Jan. 8, 1895.

TABLE No. 15.

Articles made and repaired in Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	25	
Dresses, uniform	54	
Drawers		152
Socks (pairs of)		2,075
Shrouds	57	
Skirts	10	698
Skirts, flannel	3	83
Ticks	184	
Sheets	1	9
Pillows, hair	12	
Pillows, feather	3	
Pillow-slips		4
Pillow-ticks	16	
Flannel jackets	4	1
Flannel leggings (pairs of)	5	
Flannel binders	2	
Aprons	29	
Towels	1	
Overalls	4	
Guernseys		3
Cushions	3	
Curtains	4	
Blinds	4	
Waists	2	
Bureau covers	1	
Pants		1
Skirts	3	
Pillowsham	1	
Mits, canvas (pairs of)		
Total	429	3,026

TABLE No. 16.

Amount of knitting done in wards during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	No.
Stockings	1,214 pairs.
Stockings, refooted	151 "
Socks	1,020 "
Socks, refooted	410 "
Mitts	13 "
Total	2,808 pairs.
Hoods crochettied	2

TABLE No. 17.

Amount of work done in Shoemaker' Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	No.
Canvas slippers	79 pairs.
Leather slippers	1 "
Cloth slippers	1 "
Carpet shoes, men's	1 "
Boots, men's	3 "
Shoes, men's	8 "
Long boots	1 "
Brogans	3 "
Boots, women's	1 "
Total	98 pairs.
Repairs:—	
Soles	44
Heels	67
Patches	71
Seams	66
Pegged	39
Sewed	10

TABLE No. 18.

Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	88	23
Pants, "	62	24
Vests, "	1	1
Coat	304	
Pants	638	2
Vests	328	
Overall pants	16	
Overall jackets	8	
Overcoats	2	2
Caps, men's	132	8
Combination suits	2	
Theatrical suits	1	1
Breeches	2	
Dressing gowns	2	
Billiard table cover	1	
Stretcher	1	
Total	1,588	21
Cloth slippers, 54 pairs.		

TABLE No. 19.

Articles made in tinsmith's shop during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Number.
Milk pails	52
Tin trays.....	35
Tin cups	129
Boilers	3
Dippers	16
Ash kettle	1
Sifters	4
Potatoe strainers	3
Pancake turner.....	1
Tea kettles	6
Teapots	8
Cake pans.....	2
Gravy strainer	1
Roof ladles.....	2
Sterilizers.....	2
Oil cans.....	6
Colanders	2
Funnels	2
Bread pans.....	12
Bake pans	4
Brazier.....	1
Cake cutters ..	3
Gallon measure.....	1
Gas retort.....	1
Steamers.....	2
Scoops	2
Tin pipes.....	3
Elbows.....	2
Ventilators.....	3
Chimney stopper	1
Slop pails	15
Galvanized iron sink	1

TABLE No. 20.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Number.
Dresses	13,235
Skirts	8,797
Aprons	25,613
Chemises	44,790
Flannel chemises	1,799
Drawers	17,404
Nightdresses	17,980
Waists	1,324
Jackets	4
Ulster	1
Neckties	1,834
Caps	826
Handkerchiefs	7,767
Shawls	8
Hoods	2
Collars	9,328
Cuffs (pairs of)	3,196
Stockings (pairs of)	16,522
Socks	20,046
Mitts	3
Gloves	11
Shirts	29,400
Flannel shirts	4,128
Guernseys	3,463
Coats	1,295
Pants	1,798
Vests	804
Overalls	3
Sheets	106,102
Slip sheets	309
Quilts	10,949
Canvas quilts	40
Bolsterslips	183
Pillowslips	52,446
Pillowshams	1,397
Pillows	43
Pillowticks	91
Blankets	9,944
Ticks	7,629
Mattresses	62
Towels	71,927
Table cloths	15,639
Table covers	68
Table napkins	5,007
Tray cloths	153
Sideboard covers	30
Bureau covers, etc	1,001
Blinds and curtains	82
Carriage dusters	11
Crumb cloths	10
Pudding cloths	1,946
Laundry bags and wraps	3,228
Surplice	1
Total	499,599

TABLE No. 21.

Articles made and repaired in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1,461	3,404
Dresses, uniform	54	30
Aprons	1,660	1,567
Aprons, uniform	182	103
Skirts	629	1,915
Chemises	1,303	1,701
Flannel chemises	146	172
Drawers	373	643
Nightdresses	314	451
Guernseys		80
Caps, women's	59	
Neckties	396	
Waists	3	
Coats		927
Pants		1,554
Vests		488
Overalls		1
Socks (pairs of)		1,490
Stockings (pairs of)		2,026
Sheets	1,814	517
Slip sheets	24	
Quilts		102
Canvas quilts	1	
Blankets		594
Bureau covers	1	
Shirts	911	1,832
Flannel shirts	56	257
Pillowslips	1,349	372
Pillowticks	75	
Pillowshams	104	1
Mattresses	276	
Pillows, hair	85	
Table cloths	243	
Towels	1,826	
Ticks	482	4,626
Bags	49	
Cloth cape	1	
Dressing gown	1	
Carpet strips	48	
Flannel jackets	2	
Curtains	9	
Mats	4	
Pudding cloths	61	
Laundry wraps	135	
Chairs, cane seated		57
“ painted		64
“ painted and varnished		80
Total	14,071	25,054

[illegible]

LONDON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1895.—*Concluded.*

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
1895.					
July 9..	" Jas. Malloch,	75 00			
" 27..	" Wm. Hill,	180 00			
Aug. 1.	" John Briody,	40 00			
" 8..	" John Dunn,	14 00			
" 10..	" Alfred Bailey,	40 00			
" 14..	" Thos. McMillan,	40 00			
" 28..	" " " " " "	40 00			
Sept. 9..	" Alfred Bailey,	40 00			
" 16..	" D. McIntyre,	53 12			
" 26..	" D. Carrell,	85 00			
" 30..	" D. Girvin,	465 88			
	To balance				
		<u>3,720 56</u>			
			October 1.. By balance brought forward		<u>3,720 56</u>
					<u>465 88</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities of Ontario :

SIR —In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honor to submit the fortieth annual report of this hospital (the eighteenth since it became a provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1895 :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence Oct. 1st, 1894.....	300	265	565
Admitted during the year.....	80	79	159
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment during the year..	380	344	724
Discharged during the year :			
Recovered	14	19	33
Improved	3	3	6
Unimproved.....	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18	24	42
Died.....	30	14	44
Eloped	4	..	4
Remaining in asylum Sept. 30th, 1895.....	300	279	579
Average daily population.....	300.213	274.64	573.86

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

The admissions included no less than fifty chronics transferred from Toronto Asylum, and of course it would be quite unfair to calculate percentages of recovery including these. As it was, of the 109 admissions a large proportion proved incurably insane and suffering from disease of long standing. However, the percentage of recoveries, calculated on the actual admissions, was a little over 30 per cent., a very fair showing indeed when the character of the cases is taken into consideration. Of the forty-two discharged, thirty three were fully recovered, and it is a point worthy of notice that of the total number discharged, not one was readmitted, thus proving that proper care was taken in estimating the value of the recovery. For the first time in many years we have had a high death-rate. Phthisis proved fatal in no less than nine instances, general paralysis four, and senile decay five. No death from suicide has to be reported, and although many grave surgical operations were undertaken, no fatal result occurred.

MAINTENANCE RATE.

The yearly per capita cost of maintenance was \$136.11, an amount somewhat smaller than that of last year. When it is remembered that this institution must necessarily have a staff greater in proportion than the larger asylums, the maintenance rate is exceedingly low, and could not be further reduced without serious injury to the welfare of the patients.

FARM AND GARDEN.

This season has been a most unfavorable one for farming operations, owing to the excessive drouth, but, on the whole, our farm and garden have made an excellent showing, and we had little reason to be dissatisfied with the results. As usual we have grown a large quantity of corn for ensilage, finding this a profitable crop for cattle feeding. It was hoped that time would be found to erect a substantial addition to the greenhouse, but this work must be left for another year.

McLEOD BASIN.

During the summer of 1894 Mr. Peter McLeod, one of our patients, employed himself in cutting a beautiful stone basin for the grounds in front of the hospital. This summer the basin was placed in position by the clever artisan. It is forty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, and is an exquisite piece of stone work, which adds greatly to the appearance of the grounds.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the summer the sewage disposal works were finished and put into operation under the superintendence of Mr. C. G. Horetzky, of the Public Works Department. The Amines process was tried for a time, but the experiments could not be considered satisfactory owing to the difficulty experienced in securing the proper quality of herring brine. When the works passed into our hands, ferozone was used as a precipitant, and although it did the work of precipitation and left a comparatively clear effluent, still the sludge was offensive when compared with the Amine sludge. We have now adopted a system of precipitation that gives the very best results at a minimum cost, and as the process is simple as well as inexpensive, there is no trouble with it. A combination of slaked lime and crude alum is used, and the sludge is without smell, even when exposed for weeks, and can be used for fertilizing purposes at once. The effluent is much clearer than by the other systems tried, and we are satisfied the results obtained are far more satisfactory. About seven loads of sludge are obtained every week. It is a relief to know that we are no longer polluting the beautiful harbour, and when the city of Kingston and its institutions adopt some better system of sewage disposal than that in use at present, pure water may be obtained. Until this is done we cannot be certain of such a supply.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

Although the public have adopted the name of Rockwood Hospital for this institution, still we are without official sanction for the improvement so generally demanded by the people. I trust that this matter will receive the attention of the Government during the coming session.

WATER SUPPLY.

At last the vexed question of water supply for drinking purposes is being settled in a satisfactory manner. A pump driven by electricity is being placed in one of the deep wells, and an ample quantity of potable water will be available at all times.

WATER CLOSET SYSTEM.

The most urgent requirement of the hospital is a complete change in the present closet system. The arrangement in use is unsatisfactory in every way as well as a menace to the health of the household, and it is desirable that the whole closet system should be made separate from the general wards. This could easily be accomplished by building additions to the wings. These additions were contemplated in the original design of this hospital and brick walls put up instead of stone. These brick ends are a great eyesore in their present shape, but of course can be easily removed if the contemplated changes are carried into effect.

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT.

It has been stated publicly and privately that our asylums are not doing a proper amount of scientific work, and it has been said that the matter of training schools for nurses has been neglected. In view of the fact the Kingston Asylum Training School was one of the first established in America, the charge is rather remarkable, and shows either one of two things, viz., that our accusers are woefully ignorant of asylum affairs, or are maliciously bent on doing us harm. A perusal of our annual reports for the last eight years will make the history of the development of our training school plain to those who doubt, and can I add nothing to the words of satisfaction already spoken regarding the success of this school. Patients and nurses have long felt the benefits derived from this course of instruction. In regard to scientific advances I do not think we can be fairly assailed, and a short resume of some of the original work carried on during the official year, may serve to indicate in a general way the progress that is being made. My assistants, Dr. J. M. Forster, and Dr. J. Webster, have been devoted students and investigators, and it is only fair to them to say that it is largely owing to their efforts such satisfactory results have been achieved.

THYROID FEEDING IN SOME FORMS OF MENTAL TROUBLE.

At a meeting of the Medico-Psychological Society held in Chicago two years ago, I read a brief paper on some problems in cell nutrition, taking the ground that the day was not far distant when certain apparently hopeless cases of mental trouble would be surely and regularly cured by the adoption of therapeutic measures not yet known. The opinion was formed deliberately as the result of an extensive experience with epidemics of typhoid among the insane, where recovery after recovery took place, in cases of insanity looked upon as incurable. The fact that this happens now and again in acute diseases such as pneumonia is accepted by many, and by others regarded as mere coincidence.

There are others again who maintain that such results obtained by a temporary stimulation of the nerve cells, are not likely to prove permanent, but are evanescent. This is quite true in some varieties of insanity but does not apply to the class of cases cured by the development of acute disease.

This fact will be strikingly illustrated by some of the cases detailed further on. As pointed out in a former paper we sometimes have patients who get so far towards recovery then for a time stand still no matter what we do, and finally slip back into an apparently hopeless condition.

We feel that theoretically they should recover and yet there is something we cannot put our fingers on, necessary to give the patient the spurt necessary to prevent the drifting into hopeless dementia. It is in these cases that the unexpected happens when typhoid or some acute disease occurs, possibly the friends remove the patient, who recovers in spite of our prophecies to the contrary. Such a result has happened more than once in the experience of most of us who have been any length of time in hospital service.

It was with peculiar interest we read the first vague notes of thyroid feeding in cases of mental disease, and when our experiments were under way and the results obtained by Drs. McPhail and Bruce made us follow up the subject with deepened interest. We felt quite satisfied that success with thyroid feeding must be a very doubtful quantity in any but the class of cases benefited by acute disease and as time goes on it will be learned that this treatment requires most judicious handling, being just as dangerous in some cases as it is beneficial in others. For this reason the earlier in the day extensive clinical studies are published the better.

Having in mind the class of cases particularly benefited by acute disease the selection of patients for the experiments in thyroid feeding was made with great care and the results justified the cause followed in a most gratifying way in several instances.

In citing cases it is impossible in the limited time at my disposal to give more than a hurried outline and I am forced to deal somewhat in general statements, but the cases mentioned are those in which it was hoped to secure benefit.

We have made a series of experiments with thyroids in well marked chronic cases with some peculiar results which cannot find place here.

As a preliminary experiment, a chronic dement whose mind is almost a blank was fed fifteen grains of fresh thyroids three times a day. The experiment was unsatisfactory. There was difficulty in getting the glands regularly and the patient could not be depended on to take the thyroids when called upon to do so. There was a little or no reaction, the temperature and pulse were not disturbed to any marked extent, and the patient's mental condition remained quite unchanged, beyond the loss of a good many pounds in weight, rapidly regained when treatment was discontinued, the results may be said to have been negative.

J. S.—Male ; age, 20. S.—Of active and temperate habits. Twice insane before present attack. Hereditary. Exciting cause, La Grippe. Insane two weeks before admitted. In certificates it is stated : "He is dull, impassive, tendency to look vacantly, and shows no sign of intelligence. He hesitates and does not wish to answer. General appearance, melancholy. His whole conduct is quiet. Takes no interest in anything. Chews chips, (going to swallow these). Put his hands on the hot stove. Every appearance and action of dementia. He held a book in his hand for half an hour without moving, etc., etc."

Admitted Jan. 12, 1893. Was in a state of complete stupor, without intelligence. Dirty in habits, and required as much attention as an infant.

In Jan., 1894. The patient unchanged, getting thinner in spite of every attention in the way of extra diet and tonics.

In Jan., 1895. Unchanged mentally, although much improved in physical health. Sits in one place all day. Has to be led out to meals, and is in a condition of complete stupor. Voids urine in bed regularly every night and clothing has to be changed every day.

Jan. 8, 1895. During his previous residence in this hospital when his mental condition was the same as at present he recovered during an attack of typhoid. It is thought that under the circumstances thyrioid feeding might give interesting results.

Jan. 8th. Treatment commenced with $3\frac{1}{2}$ raw thyriods. Before giving, temperature 97.4, pulse 78, respiration 13. Difficult to get specimen of urine for analysis.

Jan. 10th. Thyriods omitted on account of slowing of pulse, 51.

Jan. 12th. Five grains of desiccated thyriods, noon and night.

Jan. 13th. Five grains. Temperature 100.0. Perspiring freely. Habits more cleanly. Puffiness below the eyes. Much brighter mentally, and will laugh and talk.

Jan. 14th. Slight epiphora and œdema. Urine obtained and analysed. Color, light amber. Reaction. Acid, sp., g., 1016. No albumen. No sugar. Dose of thyriods increased to 10 grains t.i.d.

Jan. 16. Perspiring freely. Muscular twitching in hands. Brighter than at any time since admission. Laughs and talks freely.

Jan. 18th. Dose increased to 15 grains t.i.d. No perspiration.

Jan. 19th. Skin dry and only a little moisture in axilla. Obeys instructions with alacrity. Dose increased to 20 grains t.i.d. No change.

Jan. 22nd. Perspiring. Has herpes labialis. Twitching of muscles of thumb.

Jan 23rd. Same doses, viz., 20 grains t.i.d. Reaction marked. No further mental change.

Jan. 24th. Nasal mucous membrane much congested. Twitching of muscles of hand and left side of upper lip marked. Is very bright mentally.

Jan. 28th. Dose increased to 25 grains, t.i.d. Brighter than ever ; answers questions readily. Complains of thirst. Flushed at times and perspiring.

Jan. 30th. Talks a great deal ; answers all questions. Pulse rapid, irregular and weak ; hands tremble, muscles of face twitching.

Jan. 31st. Thyriods discontinued. Complexion much clearer. Scales on face. Complains of thirst and of feeling sick. Talks a great deal. Has lost flesh and is weak. Fibrillar twitchings of upper extremity and face. Arterial tension diminished. Complains of headache and gastric distress. Urinary analysis : color, light amber, S. G. 1022 ; acid, a trace of albumen, no sugar.

Feb. 1st, 1895. Quite well mentally as far as can be ascertained. Still complaining of nausea and thirst.

Feb. 2nd. Desquamating freely. Quite well mentally. Albumen disappeared from urine.

Feb. 3rd. Feeling better physically ; very hungry. Put on Easton's syrup.

Feb. 4th. Improved. Is bright and happy and cannot get enough to eat.

Feb. 5th. Putting on flesh rapidly.

Feb. 6th. Not quite so bright mentally.

Feb. 7th. Has suddenly relapsed to condition of complete stupor ; has returned to his old dirty habits.

March 1st. No improvement ; is worse physically and no better mentally for treatment.

The result in this case was disappointing, although we felt satisfied the relapse was likely to occur. The sudden way in which this happened was remarkable, but I have seen the same thing take place several times after typhoid.

H. S.—Male ; age, 35 ; M. Habits of life good. Exciting cause, financial troubles. Became insane in January, 1894, and was admitted to Rockwood Hospital in February of the same year.

The information given in certificates was not very satisfactory, but it was said that patient "mutters and crouches, tears his bedding, throws the contents of his pail around the walls of his cells, and is occasionally uncontrollable ; is the subject of various delusions ; is incoherent in conversation, wild and dangerous." Wife states that on January 23rd, 1894, came home yelling and saying that he had gone crazy, that something was wrong with his head. He then made several attempts at suicide.

When admitted to Rockwood was in a condition of stupor and in wretched physical health. Circulation sluggish.

March 19th. Sleeps well, takes his food fairly, never speaks, sits in one place in a stupid state all day long. Takes no interest in his surroundings. Cleanly in habits, but careless as to appearance. Has been placed on extra diet ; gives tonics, etc.

May, 1894. Unimproved in spite of treatment. Very destructive to clothing ; does not talk ; untidy ; sits in one spot all day ; cannot be induced to work ; has gained a little in weight, but physical health still very poor ; very constipated.

July, 1894. Dirty in habits day and night ; destructive to clothing ; quiet and never violent, never speaks ; improving in physical health.

Aug., 1894. Condition unchanged.

Jan., 1895. In much better bodily health ; not changed mentally ; dirty in habits. Case not improving, but may be benefited by thyroid treatment.

Jan. 14th, 1895. Treatment commenced. Before first dose was given—temperature, 97 3-5 ; pulse, 79 ; respiration, 19. Urine examined prior to commencement of treatment, amber-colored ; S. G. 1026 ; froth somewhat persistent ; acid ; phosphates present ; no albumen ; no sugar ; slight trace of indican. Five grains of thyroids given at noon and night.

Jan. 15th. Morning temperature, 99.1 ; evening, 98.3. Morning respiration, 20 ; evening, 23. Pulse, 82 ; evening, 75. Five grains thyroids given three times a day. Perspiring freely.

Jan. 16th. Same doses ; perspiring freely. Morning temperature, 99.3, morning pulse, 82 ; respiration, 19 ; evening, 99.2 ; evening pulse, 81 ; respiration, 22. Still dirty in habits. Only one dose of thyroids given. Temperature, 98 ; pulse, 87 ; respiration, 19.

Jan. 18th. Dirty in habits. Dose of thyroids increased to ten grains three times a day, as no mental change has taken place. Morning temperature, 99.3 ; pulse, 95 ; respiration, 24. Evening temperature, 99.2 ; pulse, 90 ; respiration, 16.

Jan. 19th. Much brighter mentally, and talks ; says he feels a great deal better. Perspiring freely. Temperature, 98 ; pulse, 92 ; respiration, 24.

Jan. 21st. Supply of thyroids exhausted. Not any marked change in pulse, temperature or respirations.

Jan. 22nd. Dose of thyroids increased to fifteen grains three times a day.

Jan. 23rd. Decided reaction denoted by pulse and temperature. Morning temperature, 100 ; pulse, 97 ; respiration, 20. Evening temperature, 99.4 ; pulse, 113 ; respiration, 28. Answers questions quite readily ; is very nervous at times and his judgment is far astray.

Jan. 24th. Epistaxis; perspiring freely. Morning temperature, 99; respiration, 23; pulse, 93. Evening temperature, 99.3; respiration, 38; pulse, 103. No change mentally.

Jan. 25th. More talkative than ever before; pulse, temperature, etc., about the same.

Jan. 26th. Dose increased to twenty grains three times a day.

Jan. 29th. Since the dose was increased little change in pulse. Temperature or respiration average about—temperature, 99; pulse, 90; respiration, 25. Is steadily improving mentally; answers all questions promptly. Says he feels better than ever. Face often becomes flushed, tongue coated; costiveness marked.

Jan. 31st. Saliva running from side of mouth, causing seborrhœa. Says he feels sick at stomach; vomited after dinner; complains of headache.

Feb. 1st. Thyroid discontinued to-day; sick at stomach; slight desquamation on forehead and arms.

Feb. 2nd. Desquamation and nausea.

Feb. 3rd. Headache, nausea, urine acid, S. G. 1024, no sugar, no albumen. Has lost much flesh; is much better mentally, although not well. Has been put on Easton's syrup.

Feb. 10th. Sitting up, but very weak; eats well and is cheerful; steadily improving mentally.

Feb. 20th. Still improving and gaining in every way.

March 1st. Getting fat; eats and sleeps well; is quite happy and wonderfully better mentally.

March 15th. Continues to improve; working steadily; quite recovered mentally.

March 26th. Discharged recovered.

B. D. Male. Age 45. S.

Insane nine months before admitted

Delusional melancholia.

Cause of disease probably syphilis. Admitted April 5th, 1894. In poor physical health. A typical case of melancholia. Put upon Hg. & Jod.

May, 1894. No change mentally; bodily health decidedly improved.

June. Unimproved.

July. Complains of head a great deal.

July 5th. Attempted suicide. Saved from drowning by the bravery of a fellow patient.

Oct., 1894. Unchanged.

Jan. 9th, 1895. A little better.

March, 1895. At a standstill mentally.

March 5th. Is to be put on thyroid treatment. Weight, 161 pounds; pulse, 85; respiration, 22; temperature, 99.1 in sitting posture; recumbent posture, temperature 97.3; pulse, 59; respiration, 17.

Urine examined. Color, L. amber. Acid sg., 1013. No albumen. No sugar.

March 9th. He looks on it as a joke his being kept in bed. Sometimes sulky. Desiccated thyroids 10 grains given to-night. Face flushed.

March 11th. 15 grains t.i.d. Eats well. Face not so flushed.

March 12th. 20 grains t.i.d. Twitching of fingers this a.m. Face flushed. Much excited.

March 3rd. Talking a great deal.

March 15th. Losing flesh rapidly. Feels ill. Vomited to-day.

March 16th. Tongue coated. Exfoliation of skin of hands. Headache. Drowsy. Trembling of whole body.

March 17th. Skin peeling off hands in great flakes.

March 18th. The 20 grain doses still continued. A general feeling of malaise. Has constant headache.

March 19th. Thyroids discontinued. Feels very ill. Appetite poor. Nervous trembling of hands constant. Arterial tension diminished. Has lost eleven pounds in weight since treatment commenced.

March 20th. Sleeping a great deal.

March 21. Is bright, but does not eat much. Talking a great deal of nonsense. Cheerful but restless, and will not stay in bed.

March 23rd. Taking tonics, but appetite still poor. Sarcastic. There has been a complete mental change, and he is the opposite of what he was before treatment commenced, and behaves and talks like one intoxicated.

Urine. Color, L. amber, sg. 1016 acid. No albumen. No sugar. Has gained six pounds in weight in a week.

April 15th. Improving physically and mentally. Is full of fun, and jokes continually. Delusions have disappeared, but he is too full of mischief to be considered well. Working in brush shop.

May 1st, 1895. Is his old self again physically. Mentally bright and cheerful.

May 7th, 1895. Slightly depressed, so the attendants state. He denies this to the medical officers.

May 16th. Is restless, but cheerful and full of fun.

May 20th. Weight 161. In excellent physical health, and decidedly improved mentally. Seems to be recovering.

Sept., 1895. Nearly well mentally.

J. M. Female. S. Age 21. Native of Scotland. Hereditary tendency marked. Exciting cause not stated. Was admitted in November, 1894, and at that time had been insane two months or more. The history and medical certificates contained meagre details of the patient's condition. She was said to refuse food and medicine; to destroy clothing; to expose her person on every opportunity; to be filthy in her habits, etc.

When admitted was found to be in poor physical health. Pupils dilated and face a good deal congested, although this appearance was probably intensified by a large amount of acne.

She had a staring look, refused to converse, and was in a half dazed and stupid condition. Was placed upon tonic treatment and every possible effort made to build her up, without avail. At times she was excited and erotic, and inclined to be violent, although it was impossible to get her to converse. At all times the element of stupor was prominent. The skin had a greasy appearance, and the patient ceased to menstruate immediately after her admission. About the middle of January the case began to appear hopeless, as there was not the slightest response to the different methods of treatment employed, and the patient seemed to be degenerating. The weight was about 120 pounds; pulse, 85; temperature, 96.4-5; respiration, 16. Then thyroid treatment was commenced.

Jan. 26th. 10 grains of thyroids given three times. No effect.

Jan. 27. Dose increased to 15 grains three times a day. Evening temperature 98.2-5; pulse, 80; respiration, 19 and pulse irregular.

Jan. 28. Same dose of thyroids. Temperature, 98.4-5; pulse, 96; irregular respiration, 17. Face flushed and feet cold.

Jan. 29th. Temperature, 99.2-5; pulse, 100; respiration, 19. Face flushed and patient quite talkative.

Jan. 30th. Thyroids increased to 20 grains three times a day. Temperature, 100; pulse, 120, intermittent. Mental condition much the same as previous day.

Jan. 31st. Temperature, 100; pulse, 108. Eyes watery. Respiration, 19; pulse intermittent. Patient brighter mentally.

Feb. 1st. Temperature, 100; pulse, 107. Decidedly better mentally. Same dose of thyroids.

Feb. 2nd. Much the same.

Feb. 3rd. Temperature, 98.4-5; pulse, 100; respiration, 18. Talks quite rationally. Is interested in her surroundings. The reaction from thyroids very marked. Evidently on the way to recovery.

Feb. 4th. Thyroids discontinued, as patient began vomiting. Temperature ran up to 100, and pulse 120. The pulse was most irregular and of wretched character.

Feb. 5th. Temperature remains 100, but pulse has dropped to 80. Mental condition satisfactory. Has been placed upon an iron tonic.

Feb. 9th. Has remained very well mentally until now, but to-day shows a tendency to relapse.

Is somewhat stupid, and inclined to be impulsive. Was immediately put to bed again and given a cathartic. Brightened up at once and went on steadily to recovery.

On Feb. 28th weighed 119 pounds. On March 8th, 126 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 14th, 133 pounds. March 18th, 136. On March 12th menstruated. On March 25th was discharged recovered.

J. C. Female. Age 34. M.

A case of puerperal melancholia with stupor. Was insane five weeks before admission. Admitted September, 1894. Her delusions were those characteristic of her form of mental disease, and there was a marked degree of stupor, as well as a certain amount of excitement at the time of admission.

In December, 1894, in spite of every endeavor in the way of feeding and building up, the patient began to fall back, and the stupor became pronounced. The patient's habits were dirty, memory deficient, and at times she was markedly resistive.

On Jan. 24th, 1895, she was put to bed preparatory to commencing thyroid feeding. Her weight was 102 pounds. The dose of thyroids prescribed was 15 grains, t.i.d.

Jan. 27th. Flushed and much better mentally. Less resistive, although inclined to be excited.

Jan. 29th. Temperature, 98 2-5. Pulse, 75; respiration, 15. Face flushed. Brighter expression. Same dose of thyroids.

Jan. 30th. Temperature, 99 4-5. Pulse, 100; respiration, 18. Marked improvement in habits.

Feb. 3rd. Temperature, 99; pulse, 80; respiration, 17. Says she feels better. Exfoliation of skin of face and lips.

Feb. 4th. Very restless. Treatment discontinued. Put on iron, quinine and nuxvomica.

Feb. 9th. Sitting up to-day. Talks rationally, and has written to her home.

Feb. 17th. Has been quite well until to-day. Has become resistive again.

Feb. 19. Still dull. Ordered calomel and a saline.

March 3rd. Improving. Has developed a large appetite and is gaining in weight.

March 10th. Decidedly better.

March 25th. Has gained 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in two weeks.

April 10. Very much better than formerly. Went home on probation.

May 29th, 1895. Reported better and getting along nicely at home. Doing some housework, etc., although not completely restored mentally.

Sept. Made an excellent recovery.

Perhaps the number of experiments is too small to justify us in claiming much for the results, but several very striking facts must be apparent. Cell nutrition is undoubtedly affected in a marked manner, increased metabolism occurs as the result of a quickened circulation, and the autotoxic process that exists in some, if not all, cases of mental disease is interfered with in a way that may be beneficial. In other words, some patients are given a new start. On the other hand, if the vitality is low and the patient has not the ability to recover from the fever induced by thyroid feeding, decided harm will result from the treatment, and a rapid decline in strength probably take place.

The sudden relapses in the well-marked chronic cases are similar to the relapses occurring in those patients who are temporarily benefited by acute disease, and yet they point out one significant fact, a fact that some day we must profit by, and it is this: If it is possible to produce temporary improvement of a marked character in certain cases of so-called chronic mental trouble, why should it not become possible to make this improvement permanent? It seems like hoping too much, and yet when we come across an occasional recovery after years of shadow one cannot help feeling sanguine of success. It is in the study of toxines we must look for our advances, and the solution of this problem must be found in time.

In this age of bacterial investigation one cannot help believing that science will yet throw a flood of light on pathological mysteries in some forms of mental disease, and while it may be urged that with our present want of enlightenment in regard to some of these problems in pathology, it is empirical practice to resort to such methods as thyroid feeding, still the end justifies the means.

The cases in which the feeding is resorted to should be carefully selected, and no doubt it will be found that the after treatment plays a most important part. At all events let us have as much light as possible thrown on the subject by patient clinical investigation, and I think it will be found that we have added one more therapeutic resource to the limited number at our disposal in the management of a class of most unpromising cases of mental disease. Many cases other than those detailed were put under treatment with interesting results.

These experiments in thyroid feeding among the insane are the first recorded in America, consequently are full of interest.

C. K. CLARKE, M.D.

EXERCISE AND PHYSICAL DRILL IN THE TREATMENT OF DEMENTIA.

By J. M. FORSTER, M.D., ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

One of the serious problems that confronts asylum officers is how to reach a class of demented with some rational and scientific treatment, by which they may be aroused from their lamentable condition of stupidity and inertia. These are eyesores to us on our daily rounds, and we stimulate our nurses to fresh efforts to arouse them. All their ingenuity is applied to get them occupied in some of the familiar and good employments of the institution. How often there is utter failure! Many young patients promise a score or more years of this life of nothingness, and to become a burden to the hospital, casting a gloom over the acute cases recently admitted.

It appears to me that physical culture holds forth some encouragement to us in the way of treatment for such cases. So much good has been accomplished by giving physical drill a prominent place among the many methods of treatment here. This was introduced more than five years ago by the medical superintendent, and has been carried on in what was called, in old times, the refractory ward. Some facts may be gleaned from this experience. The men who used to sit along the wall are now drilled, and can muster in a way that is a marvel to every visitor. From the ranks patients have been drafted for work with outside parties, so that instead of three or four there are now over twenty men off this ward allowed their comparative freedom. These men are not physical wrecks, but straight, hardy, tidy fellows. Their general conduct has been favorably influenced, for fights and black eyes are rare occurrences in comparison with the record of these before drill was introduced. Another important fact is that of those under this physical training not one has passed into secondary dementia with stupor.

There is food for reflection for us in the results derived from systematic class exercises as practised in institutions for idiots and weak-minded children. Dr. Seguin's case, a boy eight years of age, became an idiot through infantile convulsions. Any motive power which he had was most simple and automatic, yet by a scientific development of this he accomplished a gradual extension in those movements involving the will. By carefully broadening his field of action and observation he was able to enter a school for ordinary children and do fairly well at his lessons.

In the Elmira Institute Dr. Wey improved his class of so-called dullards very much. Why then should a demented be beyond this process of development to the extent of getting her interested in some work? Such work she is unable to do because she has not the will power to execute the skilled movements required for it. This may be brought about by exercising those muscles of the trunk and limbs over which she has nervous control. Have her gradually extend these movements, by obeying the commands and imitating the motions of the drill instructor until she will acquire those more complicated peripheral movements of the hands. This done our patient can soon be taught the handicraft of some simple and profitable work.

Exercise has a wholesome influence over the patient's general health.

One-fourth of the blood in the body is contained in the skeletal muscles, and it is through the activity of these that a large portion of the potential energy of the body is turned into work and heat. Thus the activity of these muscles, involving waste and

repair will lead to increased nutrition, having a special influence on the circulation and the number and depth of the respirations. Extra work will be placed on the skin, liver and kidneys. In some cases of dementia, where the urine was examined, we found a most marked relative and absolute diminution of the solids in comparison with the normal quantity. The percentage of urea was very low. While we thus look for improved general health, it is more particularly to the cerebro spinal system that our efforts for improvement must be directed. Whereas it is not demonstrated in pathology that the brain cells are totally changed in dementia, nor that there is a pathological condition beyond the atrophy of the grey matter of the cortex. This atrophy may be largely a result of lack of function, since disuse of the end organs, both sensory and motor, leads to atrophy of their nervous connections. It is evident, though hard to prove, that the exercise of these nerve fibres and grey matter nerve cells, through muscular activity, will result in an increase in the nerve tissue and a wider field in its association with co-ordination and the demands of the will.

Impressed with the theoretical value of exercise as a therapeutic agent, we have selected a class of seventeen of our hopelessly demented women, their ages ranging from twenty years to forty, for trial treatment. These cases have been for years in this condition. Prior to commencing the drill we made examinations of the blood and urine, took notes on their general condition, had each patient weighed and measurements taken of the chest girth, arm and forearm. The following routine has been prescribed for daily practice: Cold sponge bath at 6 a.m., commencing with the water at a temperature of 80°. This will be gradually lowered. Then they use the rubber for polishing the floors for one-half hour. At 9 a.m. they go to the amusement hall for class-drill and calisthenics, these exercises to last one hour. In the afternoon they are all to be taken out for one hour's brisk walk.

This class has now been under the treatment, just mentioned, for one month. Such a trial would not merit giving the details of the result in each case. I hope to do this after an experience of six months. However, the improvement in many cases has been beyond our most sanguine expectations. A notable benefit has been in the patients sleeping better, and in their improved general health. The drill instructor is able now to command the attention of each member of the class. The majority are now engaged in either knitting or sewing for a part of the day. Those who have been very destructive in habits have entirely given this practice up. Some have been so much benefited that you could hardly recognize them as the same patients they were six weeks ago. The drill is a tedious process, and has to be conducted with the greatest patience and ingenuity. Much of the credit is due to the man who has charge of the exercises. I fear for one who would succeed in such drill there would be many who would fail.

In addition to this class there is another being trained in the Delsartean drill. For this we have selected quite a different class of patients, and it has been adopted as a curative measure. A detailed account of this treatment will also be given after a sufficient trial.

SURGERY.

Dr. J. WEBSTER, Assistant Physician.

Notes in a case of brain tumor, with an account of its partial removal.

The patient, a married woman, aged 43, was admitted to the Rockwood Hospital for Insane, Dec. 19th, 1894. The medical certificates of insanity stated that she was violent, destructive to clothing, and bent on suicide. She had been mentally deranged for about one year.

Family History with regard to insanity, tubercle and syphilis was good as far as could be ascertained.

Previous History. Married for nineteen years, the patient had had no children and but one miscarriage. She was always temperate, industrious, and of a very happy disposition. Her general health was good, but there was a suspicion of specific disease.

History of Present Illness. During the winter of 1886 or 1887 the patient fell on some ice, striking the back of her head. There was no loss of consciousness, but she did not recover from the shock of the fall for some time. This accident had probably nothing to do with her present illness, although her husband holds it accountable for the severe headaches from which she has since suffered. These, however, do not seem to have commenced until the year 1890 or 1891. They were described as burning pains on the top of the head.

About the end of 1892 twitchings of the left hand and arm appeared. They at first were slight and transient, but as time passed they became more severe and frequent, and caused her to drop whatever she happened to be holding in that hand at the time, or to grip it so tightly that she could not let go. The spasms were frequently excited by the attempt to grasp anything.

About this time also she began to be troubled with inability to retain her urine, and consulted her physician, Dr. Gibson, of Belleville. To this gentleman I am greatly indebted for his kindness in furnishing me with much of her subsequent history.

He discovered a fibroid of the uterus, to which he was inclined to attribute the vesical disturbance, and treated her accordingly.

During the year 1894 she was several times under Dr. Gibson's care for an ulcer of the left leg. He informs me that the headaches had become very severe, and there were attacks of giddiness, which caused her frequent falls. At times there was numbness of the left arm, and the twitchings of this extremity were very distressing. He describes them as commencing in the thumb and index finger, and rapidly extending to the other fingers, and up the arm to the shoulder. On one occasion these contractions caused her to fall out of bed.

There was some loss of muscular sense in the arm. The lower extremity was not affected while she remained under his care. She was becoming more childish, and there was considerable impairment of memory.

Suspecting a syphilitic lesion of the brain, the iodides were administered, but without benefit. The patient left Belleville, and in the course of two months was committed to Rockwood Hospital as insane. On entering she came under the immediate care of Dr. J. M. Forster, assistant medical superintendent, and it is to him the credit of making the correct diagnosis of the case is principally due.

Condition on admission. Patient fairly well nourished. Memory defective; ignorant of time and place. Speech normal; talks freely, making many mistakes, but frequently corrects them on after thought. Pupils dilated, but equal, and respond to light. Lower muscles of left face partially paralyzed for motion; right angle of mouth drawn up when smiling or talking. Tongue protruded slightly to left. Motor paralysis complete in left hand and arm. Complaints of giddiness, and staggers when walking. Considerable motor paralysis of left leg and foot. The calf of this leg measures half an inch more than that of the right. Patellar reflexes exaggerated on both sides. Plantar reflexes normal. Tactile sensation normal. Taste, smell and hearing normal.

Headache is very distressing. Tenderness on percussion very marked over the right parietal region. Urine voided involuntarily; no albumen or sugar in it. The ophthalmoscope reveals double optic neuritis; the arteries much diminished in size and the veins enlarged.

Retinal hemorrhages present in both eyes.

Treatment. For four weeks pot. iodide was administered. The dose was increased to gr. $\overline{\text{xxx}}$ ter. die., but no improvement resulted.

She became very dull and stupid, sleeping most of the time, often not wakening while being washed, and was with difficulty aroused sufficiently to take her food. Sometimes she would fall asleep while talking.

At times, however, there would be an improvement, lasting for two or three days. Then she would be quite bright, and there was an accompanying increase of power in the paralyzed limbs.

This transient improvement pointed to a diminished intra-cranial pressure, caused probably by a temporary decrease in the quantity of blood in the brain. It also pointed to a vascular tumor, as is well explained in Starr's admirable work on Brain Surgery, the vascular new growth being likened to erectile tissue.

There was habitual constipation, and she had frequent attacks of vomiting, accompanied by hiccough.

At such times the patient was dull, and the pulse became small and intermittent.

During the third week of January, 1895, her articulation became defective, and this reached a climax on the 18th, when speech failed her entirely. Next day, however, she could talk as usual.

The only resemblance to a general convulsion ever noticed, occurred on the 21st of the same month. Patient was asleep at the time and was observed by the nurse to become pale, after which there were tonic contractions of the muscles of the limbs. This was followed by vomiting.

On February 5, 1895, her condition was as follows: Temperature, 98.1; pulse, 72; respiration, 17. Speech, smell, taste and hearing normal. Sight had failed, pupils unequal, the right being dilated. Headache in the old location unabated, considerable tenderness on percussion over the right parietal region.

Sensation.—Dulling of tactile sensation in left fingers, but in all other situations, normal.

Motion.—In left upper extremity slight motion existed in fingers, at the elbow and shoulders, wrist entirely paralyzed. All motions of lower extremity diminished, but none entirely absent. Left lower muscles of face partially paralyzed. Urine still voided involuntarily.

Diagnosis, was made of a cerebral tumor, pressing on, or involving the cortex and probably the sub-cortical tissue in the region of the right fissure of Rolando, commencing primarily in the motor centre for the thumb and index finger.

The *general diagnosis* of cerebral tumor of the right hemisphere was made from the following data: persistent headaches for several years; vertigo and falls; failing mental powers and loss of memory; stupor; vomiting; double optic neuritis; history of convulsive muscular twitchings of left hand followed by partial paralysis of motion, going on to almost complete left hemiplegia, and the gradual progress of these symptoms.

The *localization* was determined from the following: The course of the convulsive twitchings, commencing in the thumb and index finger, and extending in order to the other fingers, wrist, elbow and shoulder, exactly corresponds to the arrangement of the motor centres for these parts in the cortex of the brain around the fissure of Rolando. Also the course of the slowly progressing paralysis of these same parts, following the same order and afterwards involving the lower extremity and face is explained in like manner. The tenderness on percussion over the right parietal region, the absence of sensory paralysis and the slow progress of the disease all point to a primary cortical lesion as against one of the internal capsule.

At a consultation of the staff of the hospital, it was agreed that an operation for the removal of the tumor was justifiable, and permission having been obtained from the patient's husband, she being in good physical condition, on February 10th her head was shaved and thoroughly cleaned and prepared for operation next day.

The *operation.* The head again having been thoroughly cleaned, the patient was put under chloroform by Dr. Forster after $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. morphia, as recommended by Horsey had been given hypodermically.

The fissure of Rolando was marked out by Thavie's method and a \cap shaped flap $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and deep was raised in such a position that its posterior superior angle was situated $\frac{1}{2}$ inch behind the upper end of the Rolandic sulcus. Hemorrhage although profuse, was easily controlled by pressure, forceps and hot water, the larger vessels being ligated.

It was not desired to save the periosteum. With a 1-inch trephine two buttons of bone were removed, and the intervening bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide, was cut away with forceps. The skull was $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick and very hard, being composed almost entirely of compact tissue. Three smaller buttons were then removed with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch trephine and the several apertures united as before with forceps. The larger trephine was discarded because of its inferior construction.

The opening thus made measured $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No hæmorrhage from the diploe was encountered. The dura mater bulged excessively and there was marked pulsation of the protrusion. The brain beneath could be seen to be very dark in colour, and two large tortuous veins were visible coursing over its surface.

This stage of the operation had only been reached after one and a half hours hard work. The patient's pulse had become erratic, and as from the appearance of the brain there was a bright prospect of considerable hæmorrhage being encountered when it should be cut into, it was decided to finish the operation at a later date. Accordingly all bleeding having ceased, the flap was replaced and sutured, but no drainage tube inserted, the head dressed antiseptically and the patient returned to bed.

It is not intended to recommend the slow and tedious method employed in opening the skull. It was only adopted from necessity, no other instruments being available at the time.

Next day, February 12th, the temperature attained its highest point, 100.1° , pulse, 96; respiration, 15. By February 15th the temperature, pulse and respirations were normal, and the patient bright and cheerful. There was no change in the paralysis of the left side.

Nothing of importance occurred until February 18th, when the second part of the operation was performed. Morphia was given as before, and Dr. Forster again administered chloroform.

The dressing which had never been removed was now taken off, and the wound found to have healed by first intention. The stitches were taken out, and with the handle of a scalpel the flap was easily raised, no hæmorrhage occurring. It was found greatly thickened, a large clot rested on the dura mater. On wiping this away the brain was seen to bulge and pulsate, and have the same dark appearance as before. Two of the larger meningeal vessels were ligated, and the dura incised $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the margin of the bony opening, forming a flap which was reflected downwards. So great was the intracranial pressure that with the first incision of the membrane, the brain forced itself through the opening made, becoming torn in so doing. There were no adhesions.

The fissure of Rolando divided the exposed brain into an anterior and posterior half, the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions being well exposed. Everywhere the cerebral substance presented a mottled bluish-black appearance nothing resembling normal brain tissue being visible. On palpation there was no resistance in any situation. That portion occupying the lower third of the opening—the area governing motions of the wrist and hand, was darker and more diseased in appearance than any other.

The conclusion was come to that the condition was one of an infiltrating growth, involving a very large area, and that to remove it all would be impossible, no matter how large the bony opening should be made. It was therefore decided only to remove what was possible through the opening as it existed.

The large pial veins were tied, and with a knife and spoon about $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of diseased brain tissue was cut or scooped out. In consistency it resembled soft butter, so that any dissection was difficult. Hæmorrhage was troublesome but not alarming.

The cut surface remaining was grayish in color and evidently not perfectly sound although quite firm.

As one piece was removed that below rose to its place, and in this way when bleeding had stopped instead of a depression remaining there was a slight bulging.

The dura mater was stitched with fine cat-gut and this proved to be the most difficult part of the operation.

The protruding brain was held back with a flat spatula while the membrane was being sutured, but the pressure was remarkable and the approximation of the edges of the last portion was not satisfactorily accomplished.

The scalp-flap was replaced and strongly sutured, a drainage-tube being inserted in the most dependent part. The strictest antiseptic precautions were observed throughout and at all subsequent dressings.

The growth proved to be a small round-celled sarcoma, very vascular and showing many evidences of hæmorrhages.

The operation was well borne. Immediately afterwards the temperature was 98° ; pulse 70 of good quality; respirations 10. During the evening the temperature rose to $100\frac{2}{5}^{\circ}$; pulse 90; respirations 15. Next day, Feb. 19th, the highest temperature reached was $100\frac{3}{5}^{\circ}$, at 6 o'clock p.m., Feb. 20th, highest temperature reached was $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, at noon. The dressing was changed. The scalp-flap was found bulging greatly, forming a marked prominence. In two situations a small hernia of cerebral matter mixed with clotted blood had formed, the larger through the opening for the drainage tube, the smaller at the opposite angle, where the stitches had partially cut through under the strains to which they were subjected. The protrusions were wiped away, but it was not deemed advisable to close the openings, lest some brains be strangulated between the edges of the bone and scalp. Small quantities of similar matter were wiped away on each of the three days following. The remainder of the wound was healing nicely and there was no sign of suppuration. Temperature had not risen above $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, patient was resting well, was bright mentally and suffered no pain after the first two days.

Feb. 24th, a clot of blood mingled with some cerebral substance of the size of a pigeon's egg was wiped away. There was no pus. The evening temperature rose to 101° , and the pulse became intermittent. Next morning there was restlessness and stupor with a temperature of 100° . The dressing was removed and the flap raised. No anæsthetic being required. The dura-flap was seen completely reflected back, and the exposed brain, darkened from small hæmorrhages into its substance, but there was no sign of gangrene or suppuration. The protrusion was removed with one sweep of a thin flat knife, the trifling hæmorrhage which occurred controlled with hot water, a pad of iodoform gauze applied over the surface of the brain, and the flap turned down but not sutured. The dressing was firmly applied. The general symptoms improved but the prolapse recurred and two days after was as bad as ever. It was again sliced off and the scalp firmly stitched with many deeply placed sutures, no opening for drainage being left.

Altogether three ounces of brain had been removed and no perfectly normal tissue seen.

All went well for three days when two stitches in the upper part of the wound were noticed to be cutting through. Others were inserted, but in spite of all in a week's time there was a hernia the size of a sparrow's egg. This showed no tendency to enlarge and commenced to granulate.

On March 18th, it was found bleeding and ruptured, having been injured by the patient in some manner. This was followed by inflammation, which after several days' treatment with the ice-water coil subsided. The highest temperature observed at any time, $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, occurred during this period. An oedematous condition remained which lasted for several weeks, an abundant serous discharge occurring. This disappeared at length and granulation recommenced, the wound being completely healed by the middle of July.

The patient's general health improved steadily from the first and there was a complete disappearance of her former lethargy and headaches. She ate and slept well and took on flesh rapidly.

Immediately after the operation the loss of power in the left arm and hand was complete.

The forearm was flexed, the flexor muscles being in a state of slight tonic contraction, resisting efforts at extension, but there was no opposition to passive movements of the shoulder.

The thumb was adducted and flexed. The lower extremity appeared to possess the power of slight motion in all parts, for although the patient was unable to move any portion when bidden, slight movements and changes of position were noticed frequently.

The platellar reflex was not examined but the plantar reflex was normal. The right angle of the mouth was drawn up to a much greater extent than before the operation, the left lower muscles of the face being completely paralyzed, causing great difficulty in the transit of food from the mouth to the throat.

Protrusion of the tongue appeared impossible. The upper facial muscles were not affected. The pupils were unequal, the right being dilated, but both responded to light. The urine was still voided involuntarily. Tactile sensation did not appear to be altered. Localization was imperfect, especially in the hand.

On Feb. 28th and March 2nd, unaided, the patient straightened the left arm, but has never done so since.

March 15th, tongue protruded for the first time.

April 15th, marked improvement in the paralysis of the face. Right angle of the mouth less elevated. Less difficulty in taking food. Pupils equal and normal. No increase of power in upper extremity, and absolutely no motion in lower. Leg slightly flexed at all times and with difficulty straightened.

April 8th, transient clonic spasms of left hand and arm, excited by any attempt at passive extension of forearm. Movement of joints of paralyzed limbs causes pain. Slight hyperæsthesia of left side.

April 11th, 5 o'clock a.m. nurse reports a brief, slight, convulsion. As the lights were turned down its character was not observed.

May 20th, gives evidence of having delusions. Thinks her husband is sleeping in the room adjoining.

May 26th, complained of the room becoming dark, ophthalmoscope revealed marked optic atrophy.

Present condition.—The patient's general health is excellent. She is confined to bed and eats and sleeps well. Bowels never move without a laxative. Urine is voided involuntarily. She suffers no pain whatever.

At the site of the operation there is a pulsating tumor about the size of a small hen's egg. Temperature, pulse and respirations are normal.

Mentally she is bright, cheerful and happy at all times, somewhat childish yet very clever at repartee. Memory is defective, she has delusions but they are neither fixed nor prominent, and very harmless. *e.g.*—She imagines at times that she has a child and that her paralyzed arm is the infant, and thinks that she can and does get up and walk.

Smell, taste and hearing are normal, but sight is defective. Very slight hyperæsthesia exists in the two left extremities and over the skin of neck and trunk of the same side.

Movements of the joints of the paralyzed limbs cause pain. The two extremities of the left side are completely paralyzed for motion. The forearm is flexed and a slight tap causes clonic spasms in it. It measures $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less than the right. The arm cannot be raised to form more than half a right angle with the trunk without causing pain.

The leg is flexed, forming an acute angle with the thigh, the flexor muscles being hard and unyielding.

No extension whatever is possible, and this leg measures $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch more than its fellow of the opposite side.

Passive motion at the hip is not interfered with. Plantar reflex is exaggerated. Ankle clonus is present.

There is a very slight elevation of the right angle of the mouth, but no difficulty is experienced in mastication. Tongue is protruded slightly to the left. Speech is normal. The pupils are regular and equal. Motion and sensation of the right side are normal.

The cause of the hernia in this case was, no doubt, the size and vascular nature of the tumor, and to a certain amount of cerebral œdema, which, according to Von Bergman, usually follows in a varying degree the removal of large pieces of the skull and dura mater. He says: "The removal of portions of the bony inclosures will cause hyperæmia in the part of the brain exposed as a result of the removal of regular and accustomed counter pressure.

The blood-vessels which are most apt to become dilated, upon the removal of their supports are the veins.

The immediate effect therefore of removal of a part of the roof of the skull is venous hyperæmia of the exposed portion of the brain, and it is this venous hyperæmia which afterwards leads to œdema of the brain.

Fortunately such a prolapse as occurred in this case is rare. In a limited personal experience of four cases of operation on the brain or its coverings, when the bone was not returned, a depression remained in three.

That the patient is living to-day is probably due to the giving away of the flap of dura mater which was at first regarded as a calamity. This has allowed of more room for expansion, the intact dura being nearly as unyielding to pressure as the skull itself.

What benefits resulted from this operation, probably arose chiefly from the openings in the bone and membrane.

When these openings had been made however, retreat was impossible the brain being prolapsed and lacerated.

On the other hand a more radical operation might have accomplished more, but it is doubtful if surgical interference could be anything but palliative in such a case as this.

TREPHINING IN EPILEPSY—TWO CASES.

Possibly the most pitiable class of patients received into a hospital for the insane is that comprising the insane epileptics, both because of the terrible nature of their disease, and the almost utter hopelessness of their case as regards improvement or recovery.

Their malady is usually of long standing and has resisted all efforts at amelioration.

To render the lives of such unfortunates more endurable is surely a worthy object and it was with this in view that the following two operations were undertaken.

A cure was not anticipated as there was no history of traumatism in either, but relief was hoped for, a condition of intra-cranial pressure being suspected.

Recent traumatic cases are the most favorable for operation but these seldom enter a hospital for insane.

When the irritation caused by an injury producing epilepsy, is not relieved, usually the "epileptic habit" is formed, and a late operation may not accomplish much even though it removes the original cause of the trouble.

Although surgery does not offer much hope of a cure to the insane epileptic, a few suitable cases may be relieved thereby.

Case I.—M. A. W.; female; unmarried, aged 37 years; admitted January 31, 1883, having then been insane four years. Form of insanity, epileptic mania; duration of epilepsy previous to admission not stated. There was no history of traumatism, and no local origin of the convulsions could be determined. The epileptic seizures varied in intensity from very slight to very severe attacks, and almost always occurred at night. Medical treatment did not relieve her and she deteriorated mentally until at the time of the operation she was very stupid, incapable of doing any work and appeared to be almost devoid of intelligence. Always restless and frequently violent, she was a source of great anxiety to her nurses.

During the year 1894 she had on an average twenty-one "fits" per month.

The ancient operation for the relief of epilepsy, the removal of a portion of the skull was decided upon, and on January 21, 1895, an opening $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. x $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. was made by removing with a trephine two $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. buttons of bone and uniting the aperture with cutting forceps. The dura mater bulged slightly but was normal in appearance. It was not opened.

Recovery from the operation was uninterrupted and in a week the wound was perfectly healed. The patient was very restless and to obtain the necessary quiet she was kept under the influence of morphia for several days.

As regards her epilepsy she is neither better nor worse than formerly, nor was there any improvement at any time.

There was however a considerable mental improvement immediately following the operation and this has continued although it is now not so marked as when first noticed.

The removal of the portion of skull may have caused this change for the better, but possibly an entirely different operation would have been equally efficacious, for it is well known that among the insane severe injuries of various kinds are frequently followed by marked mental improvement, and cases of epilepsy are reported to have been benefited, and sometimes cured by major operations, performed, not to cure the epilepsy, but for the relief of other conditions. The special nursing and increased attention which the after treatment of the operation necessitated must not be lost sight of in considering the possible factors in this mental improvement.

Case II.—I. W.; female, aged 32 years; married at the age of fifteen, has had four children only one of which now lives. Admitted Aug. 23, 1889, suffering from an attack of acute mania, during which she had almost succeeded in killing herself by cutting the large superficial veins of the arm with a pair of scissors. She had had several similar attacks of insanity during the four years previous to her admission. Her epilepsy commenced in the year 1880, about six months after the birth of her first child. No suspicion of traumatism as an etiological factor existed.

There was a family history of insanity, her mother and maternal grandmother both having been mentally deranged, besides being epileptics.

The case was characterized by frequent attacks of intense mental excitement, lasting for several days. These were accompanied by desperate suicidal impulses which called for unremitting vigilance on the part of her nurses.

An absence of epileptic seizures marked these attacks and usually the appearance of a convulsion indicated that the termination of the excitement and disappearance of her sufferings was at hand, for although there was no complaint of pain, the patient was the picture of acute mental and physical suffering.

Mrs. W. certainly appeared to be much better in every respect when taking "fits" regularly every second or third night. They seemed to afford her immense relief. When not laboring under excitement, she was quiet, industrious and very easily managed. Her convulsions usually occurred at night and were preceded by a shrill scream but there was no aura. They were Jacksonian in type, the initial spasm always commencing at the left angle of the mouth. Her eyes and left face then became involved, the head gradually being drawn to this side. The spasms then progressed down the left and up the right side, when they became general.

It was not thought that a gross lesion existed in the brain, but it was decided to excise the centre in the right cortex governing motions of the angle of the mouth on the opposite side. By not replacing the bone removed in the operation, intra-cranial pressure would be diminished, and it was hoped the more desperate symptoms would be relieved.

The patient was prepared for operation in the usual way and on May 28, 1895, with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch trephine, a button of bone was removed, at the lower third of the fissure of Rolando as previously marked out on the scalp. The dura mater bulged slightly and pulsated but appeared normal. As large a flap as possible of this membrane was made and reflected downwards. The brain thus exposed was found darker in color than normal and the arachnoidædematous. Several slight incisions were made into this and the fluid allowed to escape.

With a weak faradic current the cortex was irritated from above downwards and in response there were movements of the fingers and thumb, eyelids and angle of the mouth on the opposite side.

To ensure the complete exposure of the centre for the angle of the mouth, the bony opening was extended downwards for $\frac{1}{4}$ -in., with chisel and mallet.

A disc of cortical substance, including the whole of this centre, was removed. Hæmorrhage being controlled the dura was sutured with fine cat-gut and the scalp with strong silk, but no drainage tube inserted. An antiseptic dressing was then applied.

The recovery from the operations was most gratifying, the wound healing by first intention and allowing the removal of the stitches on the sixth day following. The patient was up on the twelfth day and at her old occupations.

The paralysis of the angle of the mouth which resulted had entirely disappeared at the end of three weeks. The epilepsy has been relieved to some extent, for although the number of convulsions has not been diminished, as a rule they are less severe than formerly, frequently being nothing more than a simple loss of consciousness with no stupor following.

When spasms occur they now involve the whole body from their commencement, and the piercing scream preceding a paroxysm which formerly so disturbed the slumbers of other patients is never heard.

The most gratifying results of the operation are, however, the total disappearance of periods of excitement, the absence of any tendency to suicide and perfect freedom from suffering.

Mrs. W. does not believe that she now takes "fits," and expresses herself as being very much better. She has become one of the most tractable patients in the institution, and also one of the most industrious. The permanency of the improvement which has followed this operation cannot be judged until after a greater period of time than four months has elapsed.

Transient improvements in such cases is very common and very deceiving, and have resulted in the statistics of surgical measures for the relief of epilepsy being as a rule of little value.

In these operations I have had the able assistance of Drs. Clarke and Forster, and to them, and to the nurses of our training school, who had charge of the cases and performed their duties so faithfully and well, is largely due the gratifying surgical results.

STAFF.

On November 15th, 1894, Dr. H. E. Buchan, who had been Assistant Superintendent for some years, succeeded Dr. N. H. Beemer, Assistant Superintendent of London Hospital for Insane, who was appointed Superintendent of Mimico.

Dr. Buchan's place was filled by Dr. J. M. Forster, who was formerly Assistant Physician, consequently no stranger to Rockwood.

Mrs. E. B. Martin, Assistant Matron, became Assistant Matron at London, and Miss Theresa Gallagher, a graduate of Rockwood Training School, was appointed Assistant Matron here. It is gratifying to be able to say that as in the past the officers have been most harmonious in their relations with me and with each other, a state of affairs absolutely necessary to the successful management of an institution as large as this.

I am deeply indebted to a loyal staff of officers and employees who have shown enthusiasm and devotion in carrying on their work.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Supt.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1894				300	265	565
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	44	22	66			
“ Medical Certificate.....	36	57	93	80	79	159
Total number under treatment during year				380	344	724
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	14	19	33			
“ improved.....	3	3	6			
“ unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year.....	18	24	42			
Died	30	14	44			
Eloped	4	.....	4			
Transferred	28	27	55	80	65	145
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1895				300	279	579
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				1,646	1,363	3,009
“ discharged	622	520	1,142			
“ died	454	326	780			
“ eloped	39	1	40			
“ transferred.....	231	237	468	1,346	1,084	2,430
“ remaining, 30th September, 1895				300	279	579
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1895 ...	4	5	9			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the asylum, from the 1st October, 1894, to 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 18th of Jan., 1895)	308	276	584
Minimum " " (on the 5th of Mar., 1895)	271	251	522
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	109,578	99,881	209,459
Daily average population.....	300.213	273.646	573.86

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social state.						
Married	31	41	72	659	719	1,378
Widowed	15	17	32	345	256	601
Single.....	49	38	87	987	644	1,631
Not reported						
Total	80	79	159	1,646	1,363	3,009
Religion.						
Presbyterians	12	12	24	257	227	484
Episcopalians	15	17	32	345	256	601
Methodists	19	20	39	291	282	573
Baptists		1	1	28	31	59
Congregationalists	1		1	7	3	10
Roman Catholics	27	25	52	546	473	1,019
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations.....		1	1	134	73	207
Not reported	6	3	9	38	18	56
Total	80	79	159	1,646	1,363	3,009
Nationalities.						
English	6	9	15	135	77	212
Irish	8	11	19	284	254	538
Scotch	1	3	4	76	81	157
Canadian	62	50	112	1,005	839	1,844
United States				17	16	33
Other countries	2	3	5	56	26	82
Unknown	1	3	4	73	70	143
Total	80	79	159	1,646	1,363	3,009

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1	2	3	3
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton	5	3	8	195	154	349	357
Dufferin							
Elgin				2	4	6	6
Essex	1		1	2	2	4	5
Frontenac	15	25	40	224	218	442	482
Grey	1		1	6	9	15	16
Haldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton		1	1	3	1	4	5
Hastings	21	8	29	66	61	127	156
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark	1	3	4	119	118	237	241
Leeds and Grenville	3	3	6	130	115	245	251
Lennox and Addington	8	4	12	88	72	160	172
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				8	6	14	14
Muskoka District		1	1	1		1	2
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	11	9	20	24	47	71	91
Ontario		1	1	19	22	41	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough		1	1	8	12	20	21
Prescott and Russell				47	32	79	79
Prince Edward		2	2	45	34	79	81
Renfrew	6	7	13	67	47	114	127
Simcoe				12	12	24	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	5	10	139	125	264	274
Thunder Bay District	2		2				2
Victoria				4	13	17	17
Waterloo				10	4	14	14
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				5	4	9	9
Wentworth				14	16	30	30
York	1	5	6	38	53	91	97
Not classed		1	1	204	46	250	251
Total admissions	80	79	159	1,566	1,284	2,850	3,009

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1	2	3	3
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton	3	2	5	163	122	285	290
Dufferin							
Elgin				2	4	6	6
Essex	1		1	2	2	4	5
Frontenac	8	4	12	121	87	208	220
Grey	1		1	6	9	15	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton		1	1	2		2	3
Hastings	14	2	16	56	41	97	113
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark	1	3	4	96	84	180	184
Leeds and Grenville				77	57	134	134
Lennox and Addington	4		4	65	38	103	107
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District		1	1				1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	6	2	8	23	35	58	66
Ontario		1	1	18	21	39	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough		1	1	8	7	15	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward				23	15	38	38
Renfrew				48	20	68	68
Simcoe				11	11	22	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	3	7	107	70	177	184
Thunder Bay District	2		2				2
Victoria				4	12	16	16
Waterloo				10	4	14	14
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				12	12	24	24
York		2	2	33	48	81	83
Not classed				26	6	32	32
Total admissions	44	22	66	1,050	791	1,841	1,907

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	A. B.	M.	May	11th, 1894.	October	24th, 1894.	Recovered.
2	M. E. D.	F.	June	15th, "	"	24th, "	do
3	S. B. R.	M.	January	17th, "	"	29th, "	do
4	A. L.	F.	February	21st, "	November	27th, "	do
5	G. McD.	F.	"	24th, 1893.	December	1st, "	do
6	E. E. G.	F.	January	20th, 1894.	January	3rd, 1895.	do
7	R. B.	F.	July	11th, "	"	3rd, "	do
8	J. M.	F.	January	4th, 1890.	"	10th, "	do
9	J. B. R.	M.	February	5th, 1894.	"	22nd, "	Improved.
10	W. L. S.	M.	June	22nd, "	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
11	H. B.	M.	July	30th, "	"	22nd, "	do
12	C. McL.	F.	January	4th, 1895.	"	23rd, "	Unimproved.
13	R. B. W.	M.	May	25th, 1894.	February	27th, "	Recovered.
14	D. J. McD.	M.	"	25th, "	March	5th, "	do
15	L. Y.	F.	January	6th, "	"	21st, "	do
16	R. H. K.	M.	August	9th, 1893.	"	21st, "	do
17	G. H.	F.	October	30th, 1894.	"	22nd, "	do
18	A. S. H.	M.	March	30th, "	"	24th, "	do
19	J. M.	F.	November	14th, "	"	25th, "	do
20	M. F.	F.	September	3rd, "	"	25th, "	do
21	M. G.	F.	October	3rd, "	"	26th, "	do
22	H. S.	M.	February	21st, "	"	26th, "	do
23	D. L.	F.	March	21st, "	"	30th, "	do
24	S. J. W.	F.	June	27th, "	April	1st, "	do
25	J. McC.	F.	January	4th, 1895.	"	3rd, "	do
26	M. D.	F.	September	3rd, 1894.	"	9th, "	do
27	J. H. G.	M.	December	3rd, "	"	26th, "	do
28	C. W.	F.	January	31st, 1895.	May	6th, "	do
29	M. H.	F.	April	5th, 1894.	"	11th, "	Improved.
30	C. W.	F.	"	4th, 1895.	"	20th, "	Recovered.
31	F. McC.	F.	September	24th, 1894.	June	26th, "	Improved.
32	W. P. McG.	M.	April	5th, 1895.	"	26th, "	Recovered.
33	C. J. C.	F.	March	18th, "	July	6th, "	do
34	J. E. A.	M.	July	25th, 1893.	"	10th, "	Unimproved.
35	A. W. McG.	F.	June	9th, "	"	15th, "	Recovered.
36	J. W. H.	M.	May	31st, 1894.	"	20th, "	Improved.
37	J. H.	F.	"	4th, 1895.	"	20th, "	do
38	D. Q.	M.	June	26th, "	August	11th, "	Recovered.
39	G. H.	M.	March	22nd, "	"	13th, "	do
40	M. V. C.	F.	May	22nd, 1890.	"	19th, "	Unimproved.
41	A. H. L.	M.	July	23rd, 1887.	September	20th, "	Improved.
42	J. M.	M.	May	13th, 1895.	"	20th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	G. B. H.	M.	46	October 24th, 1894	6	...	22	Chronic chorea.
2	M. S.	F.	76	" 26th, "	9	9	14	Senile decay.
3	P. F.	M.	42	November 13th, "	10	6	26	Ch. Bright's disease.
4	M. J. R.	F.	32	" 15th, "	2	8	29	Phthisis.
5	J. H. F.	M.	50	" 17th, "	9	...	12	Phthisis.
6	M. G. G.	F.	27	" 23rd, "	...	...	9	Exhaustion of acute mania.
7	S. S. McM.	M.	62	December 27th, "	...	...	15	General paralysis.
8	M. S.	F.	54	January 1st, 1895	9	1	20	Ch. Bright's disease.
9	H. A.	M.	56	" 2nd, "	14	...	5	Pneumonia.
10	L. T. W.	M.	47	" 8th, "	3	5	8	General paralysis.
11	D. C.	M.	67	" 26th, "	32	3	1	Senile decay.
12	J. M.	M.	54	" 30th, "	7	3	5	Phthisis.
13	E. L.	M.	70	February 11th, "	...	...	17	Exhaustion of dementia.
14	J. D.	M.	40	" 19th, "	...	1	2	Exhaustion of mania.
15	J. R.	F.	63	" 22nd, "	1	1	16	Exhaustion.
16	W. C. H.	M.	30	" 26th, "	1	10	26	Phthisis.
17	J. A.	M.	32	" 28th, "	...	11	13	Epilepsy.
18	E. F. D.	M.	21	March 3rd, "	2	6	13	Pernicious anæmia.
19	C. G.	M.	67	" 5th, "	1	7	18	Pericarditis.
20	W. E. B.	M.	34	" 6th, "	1	10	23	Marasmus.
21	S. A. S.	F.	31	" 8th, "	...	3	8	Phthisis.
22	N. L.	M.	46	" 12th, "	...	8	1	Septicæmia.
23	R. B.	M.	70	" 13th, "	15	2	11	Cerebral apoplexy.
24	S. G.	M.	59	" 16th, "	1	4	10	Pernicious anæmia.
25	H. M.	F.	56	" 28th, "	...	...	22	Pneumonia.
26	W. S.	M.	36	" 29th, "	1	3	22	Phthisis.
27	S. H.	F.	37	April 4th, "	...	...	10	Exhaustion.
28	J. V.	M.	...	" 11th, "	1	6	13	Edema of lungs.
29	J. L. J.	M.	51	" 15th, "	8	9	8	Epilepsy.
30	M. A. S.	F.	71	" 27th, "	...	9	24	Senile decay.
31	M. C.	M.	51	" 30th, "	...	1	4	Exhaustion of melancholia.
32	C. S. B.	M.	33	May 11th, "	8	9	11	Epilepsy.
33	W. L.	M.	74	" 17th, "	6	11	5	Senile decay.
34	P. V. D.	M.	63	" 19th, "	...	2	13	Marasmus.
35	M. McG.	F.	67	June 9th, "	4	6	21	Phthisis.
36	D. C.	F.	57	" 9th, "	10	3	14	Phthisis.
37	W. D.	M.	49	" 13th, "	...	11	4	General paralysis.
38	A. B.	F.	56	" 26th, "	25	11	16	Cancer of breast.
39	H. M.	F.	83	July 8th, "	4	5	16	Senile decay.
40	T. C. W.	M.	55	August 6th, "	26	2	8	Cancer of pancreas.
41	J. W. <i>alias</i> G.	M.	33	" 12th, "	2	6	12	Sporadic cholera.
42	W. R. B.	M.	52	" 23rd, "	1	5	22	Epilepsy.
43	S. M.	F.	44	September 3rd, "	3	7	19	Phthisis.
44	S. D.	M.	37	" 9th, "	...	10	21	General paralysis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents.....				7		7	7
Architects.....				1		1	1
Actuaries.....							
Actors.....							
Artists.....							
Bookkeepers.....				3		3	3
Bakers.....				9		9	9
Bricklayers.....	1		1	3		3	4
Butchers.....				2		2	2
Blacksmiths.....				25		25	25
Brass-finishers.....				1		1	1
Brewers.....							
Builders.....							
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Broom-makers.....				2		2	2
Barristers.....	1		1	3		3	4
Bookbinders.....							
Brickmakers.....							
Bridge-tenders.....							
Brakesmen.....							
Bankers.....				1		1	1
Basket-makers.....				1		1	1
Bill posters.....				1		1	1
Commercial travellers.....	2		2	5		5	7
Cabinet-makers.....							
Consuls.....							
Confectioners.....							
Coopers.....				6		6	6
Carpenters.....	4		4	65		65	69
Clerks.....				36		36	36
Clergymen.....				10		10	10
Carriage-makers.....	1		1	6		6	7
Cooks.....				1	5	6	6
Corders.....				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats.....				3		3	3
Cigarmakers.....				1		1	1
Custom-house officers.....				2		2	2
Coppersmiths.....							
Coachmen.....							
Civil servants.....				1		1	1
Cloak cleaners.....							
Carters.....				4		4	4
Cheese-makers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Dyers.....							
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		18	18	17	353	370	388
Dressmakers.....		4	4		30	30	34
Detectives.....				1		1	1
Druggists.....	1		1	4		4	5
Dentists.....							
Doctors.....							
Drovers.....				2		2	2
Engineers.....	2		2	8		8	10
Editors.....							
Engravers.....							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Farmers	25		25	464	4	468	493
Fishermen				2		2	2
Founders							
Ferry-men							
Furriers					3	3	3
Factory girls							
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers	1		1	1		1	2
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers							
Hunters							
Harness-makers				8		8	8
House-keepers		1	1		30	30	31
Hack-drivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers	2		2	2		2	4
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Journalists				1		1	1
Labourers	20		20	428		428	448
Laundresses							
Ladies		1	1		10	10	11
Lawyers							
Lumbermen	1		1	9		9	10
Milliners		2	2		2	2	4
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists				13		13	13
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants	2		2	23		23	25
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers					4	4	4
Marble-cutters							
Manufacturers	1		1				1
No occupation	4	7	11	30	94	124	135
Night-watchmen							
Nurses							
Not stated	2	2	4	124	178	302	306
Newsboy				1		1	1
Organ-builders							
Other occupations				10	24	34	34

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Professors of music							
Plasterers				2		2	2
Pensioners							
Photographers							
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				14		14	14
Printers	1		1	7		7	8
Peddlers				3		3	3
Physicians	1		1	10		10	11
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Pigeon fancier	1		1				1
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Railway conductors							
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		7	7		8	8	15
Sailors				17		17	17
Students	2		2	8	2	10	12
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Showmen							
Saddlers							
Shoemakers	3		3	44		44	47
Seamstresses					58	58	58
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				11		11	11
Sales-men							
Surveyors							
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders							
Teachers		4	4	14	25	39	43
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				17		17	17
Tailors	1		1	3	2	5	6
Tanners							
Teamsters							
Toll-gate keepers							
Telegraph operators				4		4	4
Type-writers					1	1	1
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers				4		4	4
Wheelwrights							
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		33	33		439	439	472
Unknown or other employments				10	9	19	19
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Total	80	79	159	1,566	1,284	2,850	3,009

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1895.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1	4	9	13
Religious excitement				5	3	8
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				6	2	8
Love affairs, including seduction ..					2	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"					2	2
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				4		4
Intemperance, sexual					1	1
Venereal disease	2		2	2		2
Self-abuse, sexual				5		5
Overwork				4	1	5
Opium habit				1	1	2
Sunstroke				4		4
Accident or injury				1	1	2
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					3	3
Lactation					2	2
Puberty and change of life		1	1		3	3
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1		1	3	1	4
Other forms of brain diseases					1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	4	7	3	7	10
Fevers				1	2	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	13	19	32			
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	13	24			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	50	41	91	37	35	72
Total	80	79	159	80	79	159

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
2841	F	R. B.	October	10th, 1894.	2 months	Discharged recovered.
2824	M	R. B. W.	"	20th, 1894.	4 "	" "
2792	F	L. Y.	"	29th, 1894	5 "	" "
2833	M	W. L. S.	"	27th, 1894	4 "	" "
2747	M	R. H. K.	"	29th, 1894	5 "	" "
2729	F	S. S.	"	30th, 1894.	4 "	Returned.
2822	M	E. C. D.	November	5th, 1894	1 month	"
2843	M	H. B.	December	21st, 1894.	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2877	M	J. H. G.	"	26th, 1894.	4 months	" "
2835	F	S. J. W.	January	2nd, 1895	3 "	" "
2855	F	M. G.	"	4th, 1895	2 "	" "
2829	M	J. W. H.	"	18th, 1895.	6 "	" improved.
2892	F	C. W.	February	16th, 1895.	3 "	" recovered.
2866	F	G. H.	"	19th, 1895.	1 month	" "
2822	M	E. C. D.	March	18th, 1895.	1 "	Returned.
2744	M	J. E. A.	"	21st, 1895.	1 "	"
2850	F	F. McG.	April	10th, 1895.	2 months	Discharged improved.
2819	F	M. H.	"	11th, 1895.	1 month	" "
2949	F	A. F.	"	12th, 1895	1 "	Returned.
2959	M	W. P. McG.	"	20th, 1895.	2 months	Discharged recovered.
2726	F	A. W. McG.	"	27th, 1895.	2 "	" "
2822	M	E. C. D.	May	17th, 1895	1 month	Returned.
1331	M	J. D.	"	18th, 1895.	1 "	"
2044	M	H. B.	June	5th, 1895.	1 "	"
2744	M	J. E. A.	"	5th, 1895.	1 "	Discharged unimproved.
2951	M	G. H.	"	13th, 1895.	2 months	Discharged recovered.
2970	M	J. M.	"	24th, 1895.	3 "	" "
2960	M	A. L.	July	1st, 1895.	4 "	Still out.
2949	F	A. F.	"	1st, 1895.	1 month	Returned.
2958	M	J. H. W.	"	1st, 1895.	4 months	Still out.
2971	M	J. G. K.	"	1st, 1895.	4 "	"
2853	M	A. K.	"	2nd, 1895	3 "	"

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
2069	M	A. H. L.	July 3rd, 1895.	2 months.	Discharged improved.
2729	F.	S. S.	" 13th, 1895.	3 "	Returned.
2503	F.	T. J. R.	" 16th, 1895.	2 "	Still out.
2822	M	E. C. D.	" 18th, 1895.	1 month.	Returned.
2793	F.	M. L. C.	" 27th, 1895.	2 months.	Still out.
2896	F.	C. J.	" 29th, 1895.	1 month.	Returned.
2809	M	W. R. B.	August 8th, 1895.	1 "	Died.
2476	F.	E. M. H.	" 13th, 1895.	2 months.	Still out.
2897	M	W. McC.	" 15th, 1895.	2 "	"
2949	F.	A. F.	September 2nd, 1895.	1 month.	Returned.
2893	F.	M. A.	" 11th, 1895.	1 "	Still out.
2104	F.	M. B.	" 12th, 1895.	1 "	"
1932	F.	H. McK.	" 19th, 1895.	2 months.	"
2475	M	J. D.	" 27th, 1895.	2 "	"
2995	F.	S. J. A.	" 28th, 1895.	2 "	"
2994	M	W. B.	" 28th, 1895.	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....				26	22	48
Discharged recovered	8	7	15			
" improved	2	2	4			
" unimproved	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave	1		1			
Returned to asylum	7	6	13			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1895.....	7	7	14	26	22	48

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	2	1	3						
" 20 " 25 "	5	5	10		5	5	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	13	10	23	3	6	9		1	1
" 30 " 35 "	12	10	22	4	3	7	5	2	7
" 35 " 40 "	7	13	20	3	3	6	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	11	8	19	2	1	3	2	1	3
" 45 " 50 "	5	9	14	1		1	4		4
" 50 " 55 "	5	9	14	1		1	5	1	6
" 55 " 60 "	7	4	11				3	3	6
" 60 " 65 "	6	2	8				2	1	3
" 65 " 70 "	4	3	7				2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	3	2	5			1	3	1	4
" 75 " 80 "		1	1					1	1
" 80 " 85 "		1	1					1	1
" 85 " 90 "		1	1						
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown							1		1
Totals	80	79	159	14	19	33	30	14	44

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	19	11	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	13	6	2	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	3	7	2	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	16	10	2	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	7	6	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	9	4	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	53	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	3	2	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	5	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	5	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	4	7	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	.....	12	2	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	7	12	3	2	.....
" 18 months to 2 years.....	8	21	2	.....	1
" 2 to 3 years	10	52	1	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	5	21	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	46	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	5	26	1	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	2	16	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	4	25	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	28	.....	1	.....
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	13	73	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	8	35	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	19	60	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	159	579	33	6	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	18	3,173	.....	3,173
Tailor's shop	6	992	.....	992
Shoe shop	8	1,286	.....	1,286
Engineer's shop	9	2,895	.....	2,895
Blacksmith's shop	3	580	.....	580
Mason work.....	4	840	.....	840
Repairing roads	16	2,400	.....	2,400
Bakery	4	736	.....	736
Laundry	30	848	6,038	6,886
Dairy	15	3,400	365	3,765
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	5	1,830	.....	1,830
Piggery	3	983	.....	983
Painting	8	1,179	.....	1,179
Farm	16	3,091	.....	3,091
Garden	15	2,577	.....	2,577
Grounds				
Stable	7	1,533	.....	1,533
Kitchen.....	17	1,746	.....	1,746
Dining rooms	51	5,501	7,196	12,697
Officers' quarters	10	.....	3,091	3,091
Sewing rooms	60	.....	13,000	13,000
Knitting	44	.....	9,407	9,407
Mending	15	.....	5,649	5,649
Wards				
Halls	161	31,303	23,352	54,653
Storeroom.....	2	568	.....	568
General	22	6,365	.....	6,365
Total	549	73,824	69,898	143,722

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1895, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District			
Brant			
Bruce			
Carleton	57	36	93
Dufferin			
Dundas	9	9	18
Durham	4	3	7
Elgin			
Essex	2		2
Frontenac	50	66	116
Glengarry	17	16	33
Grenville	3	5	8
Grey	1		1
Haldimand	1		1
Halton		1	1
Hastings	25	11	36
Huron			
Kent			
Lambton			
Lanark	24	35	59
Leeds	9	11	20
Lennox and Addington	22	17	39
Lincoln		1	1
Middlesex	1		1
Muskoka District		1	1
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	1		1
Northumberland	5	8	13
Ontario	1	1	2
Oxford	1		1
Parry Sound District			
Peel			
Perth			
Peterborough	1	2	3
Prescott	3	3	6
Prince Edward	8	6	14
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	25	22	47
Russell		2	2
Simcoe			
Stormont	12	13	25
Thunder Bay District	2		2
Victoria	1		1
Waterloo			
Welland			
Wellington			
Wentworth			
York	4	7	11
Not classed, unknown, etc	11	3	14
Total	300	279	579

TABLE
Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
S. G.	50		1	Leeds	1					
B. M.	59		1	Grenville			1			
M. McG	58		1	Prescott	1					
M. McR	33		1	Glenarry	1					
D. R.	32		1	Prescott	1					
M. R.	33		1	Leeds	1					
J. St.	60		1	Prescott	1					
J. S.	44		1	Leeds	1					
M. S.	31		1	Stormont	1					
A. T.	49		1	Russell	1					
M. V.	68		1	Prescott	1					
H. B.	58		1	Grenville			1			
L. B.	33		1	Prescott	1					
R. C.	58		1	Grenville	1					
D. E.	54		1	Leeds	1					
C. F.	52		1	Leeds	1					
M. S.	49		1	Grenville	1					
E. C. S.	29		1	Grenville	1					
M. L. L.	35		1	Russell	1					
M. R.	57		1	Leeds	1					
M. S.	47		1	Leeds			1			
J. S.	51		1	Grenville	1					
J. S.	39		1	Russell	1					
U. B.	47		1	Leeds	1					
A. B.	27		1	Grenville	1					
E. A. C.	31		1	Stormont	1					
J. Mc	38		1	Carleton	1					
J. B.	52	1		Grenville	1					
J. E.	59	1		Leeds	1					
A. F.	62	1		Grenville	1					
J. G.	61	1		Leeds	1					
W. H.	34	1		Leeds	1					
W. J.	38	1		Leeds	1					
D. L.	46	1		Prescott	1					
J. M.	41	1		Russell	1					
A. M.	32	1		Prescott	1					
J. M.	34	1		Grenville	1					
J. McD.	64	1		Stormont	1					
H. J. McN.	33	1		Russell	1					
R. P.	45	1		Leeds	1					
C. S. R.	35	1		Prescott	1					
J. S.	39	1		Leeds	1					
P. T.	38	1		Leeds	1					
W. B. T.	45	1		Stormont	1					
W. J. B.	25	1		Leeds	1					
A. B.	48	1		Renfrew	1					
A. B. G.	23	1		Grenville	1					
P. H. K.	41	1		Russell	1					
H. L.	46	1		Grenville	1					
E. W. L.	51	1		Leeds					1	
G. M.	41	1		Leeds	1					
J. McK.	25	1		Leeds	1					
H. A. McR.	48	1		Grenville	1					
V. P. S.	58	1		Grenville					1	
W. T. W.	71	1		Leeds			1			

No. 14.

to other Asylums.

Religious denominations.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of Eng-land.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denomina-tions.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1	1				1			2	1		Housekeeper	Brockville.
1						1	50		1		None	"
	1					1	8		1		Servant	"
	1					1	2		1		None	"
	1				1		6		1		Wife	"
			1		1			5	1		Wife	"
1	1					1	10		1		Servant	"
	1				1			3	1		Wife	"
	1					1		8	1		Servant	"
	1				1		9		1		Wife	"
	1				1		4		1		Wife	"
		1			1		2		1		Not stated	"
			1			1	15		1		None	"
					1			9	1		Housekeeper	"
		1			1		46		1		Wife	"
			1			1	16		1		None	"
					1		13			1	Wife	"
						1		6			Home duties	"
	1				1		1	6		1	Home duties.	"
						1	25			1	Home duties	"
					1					1	Wife	"
		1				1		7		1	Housekeeper	"
	1				1			3		1	Wife	"
			1			1		4		1	Dressmaker	"
		1				1	3			1	Home duties	"
	1					1		9			None	"
			1			1		3		1	None	"
						1		6	1		Farmer	"
			1		1		1		1		Farmer	"
					1		22		1		Farmer	"
	1				1		9		1		Laborer	"
		1				1	5		1		Laborer	"
			1			1		3	1		Farmer	"
	1				1		2		1		Laborer	"
	1					1		11	1		Farmer	"
	1					1	6		1		Laborer	"
	1					1		6	1		Farmer	"
	1					1		1	1		Farmer	"
			1			1	3		1		Farmer	"
			1		1			9	1		Farmer	"
		1				1	12		1		Farmer	"
			1			1	4		1		Farmer	"
	1					1	1		1		Moulder	"
		1				1	1		1		Druggist	"
			1			1		2		1	Brass turner.	"
			1			1		6	1		Laborer	"
1						1		1		1	Telegraph operator	"
1						1		3		1	Student	"
					1		2			1	Clerk	"
		1				1		3		1	Bill poster.	"
						1	1			1	Farmer	"
	1					1	8			1	Farmer	"
			1		1			1		1	Farmer	"
			1		1		2			1	Sailor	"
			1		1		1			1	Farmer	"

TABLE No. 15.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bake Boards	1	2	curtain roller for stage	1	.....
Base "	8	4	" rods	150	.....
Bathing houses		2	" poles	27	8
Bed rests, infirmary	2	1	Doors	10	9
Benches	3	38	" frames	8	2
Box stall	1	.....	Drawers	4	3
Book case	1	.....	Fences built	ft. 232	.....
Books, bound (volumes).....	32	.....	" posts footed.....	63	.....
Boxes	42	.....	Ferret cage.....	1	.....
Brackets	6	.....	Floors laid	29	.....
" mantel	3	.....	Gates	2	1
Bread knives		15	Grain bins, Newcourt.....	2	.....
Brooms	580	.....	Goal posts	4	.....
Brushes	1,116	.....	Handles, chisel.....	30	.....
Carts		8	" hammer	10	.....
" shafts	4	.....	" mop	52	18
Chairs, common		65	" scrubber	130	52
" rockers		22	Hen houses.....		4
" fancy		26	Hurdles	6	.....
" barbers'.....	2	4	Hotbed frames	17	.....
Chimney stands	2	.....	Ice scrapers	4	3
Closet seats.....	20	8	" sleighs		2
" frames	6	4	Ladders	1	2
Coal shutes	4	.....	" step	4	2
" house		1	Lumber planed.....ft. 15,000		.....
Circles for pipes	108	.....	Laundry tubs.....		2
Clothes rails	7	.....	" truck	1	1
Chequer boards.....	4	.....	Locks put on	32	.....
Crates, pigs	4	.....	Mat frames.....	2	.....
Cover for radiator.....	1	.....	Milking stools	8	.....
Cupboards	2	.....	Mosquito net frames	4	.....

TABLE No. 15.—*Continued.*

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Medicine cabinet, infirmary	1	.....	Water-closet	1	.....
Music stands	1	2	Water tank	1	.....
Mantel with mirror	1	.....	Weigh scales		2
Partitions	2	.....	Work box	1	.....
Picture frames	146	18	Wash stands		10
Rolling pins	3	.....	Washing machine doors	2	.....
Sashes	35	16	Wheelbarrows		6
“ hung	17	.....	Window shutters	10	.....
Screens, four panel	5	.....	“ frames	8	4
Shelves, sets	5	.....	Whisks	60	.....
Shell for coffin	1	.....		
Snow shovels	12	4	<i>Miscellaneous work done.</i>		
Sofas		8	Finished gymnasium.		
Sign boards, sewage house	2	.....	Took down barn on Walker property.		
Skim “ “	2	.....	Panneled and refitted Supts. bath room.		
Saw table	1	.....	Sheeted, clapboarded and built kitchen to carpenter's house.		
Sidewalks built (ft.)	862	.....	Built pediment window to Chief Attendant's house.		
Sleigh tongues	2	.....	Built fence to Engineer's house.		
Stage property (pieces)	10	.....	Commenced pump house electric dynamo.		
Steps	6	.....	Floored centre building and landings, ft.	7,000	.....
Tables	6	4	Put iron ceilings on dining-rooms	6	.....
Towel racks	3	.....	“ wire frames, air ducts, infirmary	43	.....
Trestles	4	.....	“ picture moulding in “ ft.	510	.....
Trunks		4	“ spring roller blinds in “ ..	75	.....
Trestle for vinery	1	.....		
Vaulting poles	2	.....		

TABLE No. 17.

Showing amount of painting and glazing done during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	Quan- tity.		Quan- tity.
Painting 3 coat work in No. 1 Ward, yds....	420	Painting 3 coat work in carpenter's house, yds.	300
“ “ 2 “ “	460	“ “ chief atndts. “ “	360
“ “ 3 “ “	420	Painting dados and decoration, ft.	1,020
“ “ 4 “ “	460	“ border “ “	1,600
“ “ 5 “ “	420	Glass set, ft.	2,050
“ “ 6 “ “	460	Painting and varnishing curtain poles	23
“ “ 7 “ “	80	“ “ picture frames	36
“ “ 8 “ “	140	Japanning and varnishing bedsteads.....	71
“ “ 9 “ “	70	“ “ radiators	68
“ “ north cottage, yds..	280	Varnishing and bronzing radiators.....	25
“ “ south “ “ ..	340	“ chairs.....	54
“ “ Beech Grove “ ..	325	“ “ rockers	14
“ “ Newcourt “ ..	180	“ clothes presses.....	2
“ “ centre building “ ..	1,460	“ lounges and settees	34
“ “ Suptds. house “ ..	145	“ tables	38
“ “ Engineer's “ “ ..	420	“ wash stands	41

TABLE No. 18.

Showing amount of mason work performed during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	Quan- tity.		Quan- tity.
Building chimneys	4	Seating engine at Newcourt	1
Brick flooring in boiler house	1	Lathing and plastering, yds.....	1,600
Setting tile in fire place.....	1	Setting coping in blacksmith's shop	1
“ doors and windows	12	Building rockeries in fountain basin	3
Excavating and quarrying for fountain.....	.....	Cementing gas tank	1
Building fountain, 20x46 ft	1	Setting gas retorts	3
“ foundation for well house	1	Covering steam pipes with asbestos, ft.....	260
Pointing vinery.....	1	Ice cut and stored, tons.....	1,500

TABLE No. 19.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the tailor and shoe shops during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Tailor shop.	Made.	Repaired.	Shoe shop.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	206	.....	Womens' boots, pairs	4	30
“ uniform	22	.....	Long “ “	6	51
Pants, pairs	330	.....	Cobourg “ “	62	102
“ uniform	27	.....	Canvass slippers “	162	.....
Vests	39	.....	Leather “ “	228	55
Overalls, pairs	13	.....	“ straps for harness	13	.....
Smocks	2	.....	“ collars .....	.....	7
Rag carpets, woven, yds	137	.....	Cart harness .....	.....	1
Carpets made	5	.....	Single “ .....	.....	5
Large tents made	2	.....	Bridles .....	.....	8

TABLE No. 20.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the Engineer's department during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Air vents	20	35	Hand elevators .....	.....	1
Boilers .....	.....	9	Hot water tank	1	.....
Bath basins and sinks .....	.....	90	Heating coils .....	.....	4
Belts, machinery .....	.....	24	Hydrants .....	.....	4
Band saws brazed .....	.....	9	Locks and keys .....	.....	40
Bread cutters .....	.....	5	Lime mill, sewage house	1	.....
Ball cocks .....	.....	5	Meat chopper .....	.....	1
Cooking kettles rejointed .....	.....	8	Mangle, large .....	.....	1
Closets	2	24	Mathooks and scissors .....	.....	40
Comp. bulbs	30	105	Pumps .....	.....	5
Circular saw shaft	1	.....	Pipe, gymnasium, No ft. 1½ in.	310	.....
Coffee mills .....	.....	2	“ “ “ “ 1 “ “	225	.....
Check valves	9	13	“ “ “ “ 1 “ “	125	.....
Duplex pumps .....	.....	2	“ “ “ “ 1½ “ “	80	.....
Engines set up	1	2	“ cow stables, “ “ 1 “ “	140	.....
Fire hose, lengths .....	.....	10	“ gasholder, “ “ ¾ “ “	60	.....
Garden hose .....	.....	12	“ south cottage “ “ 1½ “ “	50	.....
Gas retorts	2	1	“ infirmary, “ “ ¾ “ “	125	.....
Globe valves	30	50	“ fountain, “ “ 1½ “ “	125	.....
Glue boilers .....	.....	2	“ “ “ “ 2 “ “	50	.....
Gas burners	98	30	“ music hall, “ “ 1 “ “	125	.....
“ tips .....	.....	100	“ “ “ “ 1½ “ “	60	.....
“ cocks	75	20	“ irrigating, “ “ ¾ “ “	60	.....
“ tongs .....	.....	18	“ “ “ “ 1 “ “	100	.....
“ lights in gymnasium	75	.....	Radiators packed .....	.....	80
“ holders .....	.....	2	Steam leaks .....	.....	150
Hydraulic elevators .....	.....	2	Scales .....	.....	2

Water pumped, gals. 25,500,000.
 Gas made, cubic feet. 870,000.

TABLE No. 21.

Returns of farm and garden produce for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Quantity.	—	Rate.	Value.	Quantity.	—	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	c.
350	Bush. apples.....@	50	175 00		<i>Amount brought forward</i>		2,941 60
6	“ artichokes.....@	60	3 60	1,150	Heads celery @	5	57 50
200	“ beets@	50	100 00	1,980	“ lettuce@	1	19 80
41	“ beans@	1 00	41 00	65	“ horse radish@	5	3 25
510	“ carrots@	40	204 00	500	Quarts currants.....@	8	40 00
25	“ cucumbers@	1 00	25 00	200	“ gooseberries@	8	16 00
1,700	“ mangolds@	20	340 00	250	“ strawberries@	8	20 00
1,000	“ oats@	30	300 00	300	“ raspberries@	8	24 00
120	“ onions@	1 00	120 00	35	Dozen melons@	60	21 00
864	“ potatoes@	25	216 00	80	Each, pumpkins @	10	8 00
80	“ peas@	50	40 00	54	“ squashes @	5	2 70
187	“ green peas@	50	93 50	1,400	Dozen sweet corn.....@	10	140 00
150	“ parsnips@	50	75 00	200	Pounds grapes..... .@	6	12 00
176	“ turnips@	20	35 20	60	“ capsicums@	5	3 00
148	“ tomatoes.....@	40	59 20	41	Tons hay.....@	12 00	492 00
8	“ salsify @	1 00	8 00	70	“ straw@	5 00	350 00
500	Bunches onions, green..@	5	25 00	180	“ corn silo@	5 00	900 00
120	“ parsley @	5	6 00	40	Loads green fodder ... @	1 00	40 00
162	“ sage, thyme, etc@	5	8 10	432	Dozen eggs..... .@	20	86 40
1,000	“ asparagus@	5	50 00	29,529	Gallons milk@	20	5,905 80
13,000	“ rhubarb.....@	5	650 00	172	Each, chickens @	25	43 00
150	“ radishes@	5	7 50	94	“ ducks@	40	37 60
160	“ spinach @	5	8 00	37	“ turkeys@	1 25	46 25
30	“ savory@	5	1 50	5,613	Pounds pork		359 04
6,500	Heads cabbage @	5	325 00	34	Cows killed		1,235 50
500	“ cauliflower@	5	25 00				
	Total		2,941 60		Total		12,804 44

TABLE No. 22.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the female department during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Articles marked	2,540	.....	Mattresses renewed.....	340	.....
Aprons.....	269	1,076	Mats, floor	50	.....
“ uniform	118	.....	Neckties	175	.....
Blankets ....	.....	260	Overalls, pairs	45	.....
Bedticks	66	186	Pillows made over	120	.....
Chemises	242	2,160	“ cases	638	1,044
Counterpanes.....	.....	270	“ ticks	22	.....
Curtains, setts.....	39	.....	“ shams	40	.....
Coats .....	.....	865	Petticoats	53	1,140
Collars	250	.....	Pants, pairs .....	.....	930
Cuffs, pairs	49	.....	Pin cushions	12	.....
Cushions and sofa pillows	42	.....	Shirts, woollen	321	1,840
Cords and tassels, pairs	24	.....	“ cotton.....		
Carpet rags, balls sewed	250	.....	“ night	47	.....
Drapes, bracket and mantle	31	.....	Sheets	662	1,540
Dresses	228	1,540	Stockings, pairs	300	1,590
“ night	209	1,070	Socks, pairs	476	3,312
“ uniform	70	.....	Shawls .....	.....	20
Drawers, woollen, pairs	200	345	Shrouds	56	.....
“ cotton, pairs	22	260	Sunbonnets.....	30	.....
Doylies and table mats.....	50	.....	Tablecloths.....	116	400
Hoods .....	.....	60	Tidies	20	.....
Lambrequins	6	.....	Towels, roller	204	45
Lace, yds, knitted and crocheted.	70	.....	Window blinds	92	.....
Mattress ticks	81	30	Waists, blouse.....	21	.....

	Dr.	Cr.
1894.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Oct. 1.....	To cash paid A. Forsyth for 5 lambs @ \$2.50	R. Hunter for 49 lambs.....
" 1.....	" " T. McGuire 22 "	P. Daley for gas engine
" 4.....	" " F. Gardiner 10 "	Maintenance account for 580 lbs. pork @ 7
Nov. 8.....	" " R. Hunter 2 milch cows.....	A. McLean for 14 empty brls. @ 12½
" 8.....	" " A. Forsyth 1 "	J. Davidson for 12 " 12½
Dec. 3.....	" " R. Hunter 3 "	Maintenance account for 78¼ lbs. pork @ 6½
" 6.....	" " Geo. Ford threshing	R. Hunter for cows.....
27. . .	" " R. Hunter 3 cows	" " Maintenance account for 780 lbs. pork @ 6
1895.	The Hon. the Treasurer per cheque	
Jan. 12.....	" " R. Hunter for 3 milch cows	Maintenance account for 655 lbs. pork @ 6½
Feb. 19.....	" " " 2 "	R. Hunter for 6 fat cows
Mar. 22.....	" " M. P. Reid 3 fowls for farm	Maintenance account for 870 lbs. pork at 6½
April 24.....	" " R. Hunter 4 milch cows	R. Hunter for 5 cows
May 23.....	" " " 2 "	Maintenance account for 700 lbs. pork @ 6
June 20.....	" " " 2 "	Utica Asylum for 1 young sow
" 21.....	" " A. Forsyth 1 "	R. J. Spoor for 500 lbs. scrap iron @ 1c... ..
July 13.....	" " " 1 "	W. Miller " 880 " ¾c.
24.....	" " H. Cunningham for 1 fat cow	Maintenance acct for 1,037 lbs. pork @ 6½
Aug. 21.....	" " R. Hunter 4 milch cows	R. Hunter for 5 cows
Sept. 21.....	" " " 2 "	Maintenance account for 187 lbs. pork @ 6½
30.....	" " " 2 "	R. Hunter for 3 cows.....
	To balance	" 5 "
		" 6 "
	\$2,655 19	2,655 19
		By balance brought forward 518 07

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.

To ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in residence October 1st, 1894				466	508	974
Admitted by warrant this year	33	27	60			
Admitted by certificate this year	40	43	83	73	70	143
Total under treatment this year				539	578	1,117
Number discharged recovered	26	29	55			
Number discharged improved	11	16	27			
Number discharged unimproved	1		1			
Total discharges	38	45	83			
Number died	24	27	51			
Number eloped	2		2			
Total discharges for the year				64	72	136
Number remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1895.				475	506	981

Percentage recovered on admissions	38 $\frac{4}{10}$ %
“ recovered and improved on admissions	57 $\frac{10}{100}$ %
“ of deaths on number under treatment	4 $\frac{5}{100}$ %
Per capita cost of maintenance	\$174.40

ADMISSIONS.

The total admissions during the year were 143 as against 233 last year. The lessened number of admissions this year is due to the fact that we received no patients from other districts than our own. Last year we admitted 61 cases from other asylum districts. This year the congestion in other districts has been relieved by the opening of the new asylum at Brockville.

DISCHARGES.

The number of discharges is 83, against 84 last year. Of the discharges 55 were recovered, or 38 $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. of the number admitted; 27 were discharged improved, making a total of 82 discharged recovered and improved, or 57 $\frac{10}{100}$ per cent. of the number admitted. This is the largest percentage of discharges in the history of this asylum.

DEATHS.

The number who died is 51 against 48 last year, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole number under treatment. The general health of the patients was excellent. We were not visited by any epidemic, and all our deaths are attributable to natural causes.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The per capita cost of maintenance is \$114.40 against \$113.90 last year, being an advance of 50 cents per capita this year over last year.

Last year I felt under obligation to apologise for the low per capita rate of maintenance by explaining that a considerable portion of the appropriation for fuel had not been expended during the year. This year I believe the whole appropriation has been expended for fuel, and I have no apology to offer except that we have practiced a too rigid economy in our expenditures. In 1893 the per capita expenditure was \$112.75, and in 1894 it was \$113.90; this year it is \$114.40, thus giving an average per capita for three years of \$113.68. This rate of maintenance was so far below that of any other country of which I had any official knowledge, that I was naturally led to enquire whether or not such a low rate of expenditure was compatible with the highest efficiency in results, for I was satisfied that if it did not stand this test it was the very poorest kind of economy indeed. I therefore prepared a statistical table, which I append below, covering the last five years, in which the chief operations of asylum work are most severely tested. This table, as you will notice, includes in each year the number under treatment, number admitted, number discharged recovered and improved, number of deaths, and per capita cost of maintenance.

To my astonishment and delight I found that we stood away above the average in results. That during the five years we had been doing a heavy amount of work, that our average yearly admissions numbered 165, that our average yearly percentage of recovered and improved on admissions was $42\frac{2}{3}$, that our death-rate was 4 per cent., and our average yearly per capita cost was \$120.31, or a weekly rate of \$2.31. With such results as these I had no hesitation in deciding that we were certainly discharging our proper function, and doing it by the most economic methods.

QUINQUENNIAL STATISTICAL RECORD.

Date.	Number under treatment.	Number admitted.	Number discharged recovered and improved.	Number died.	Per capita cost of maintenance.	Rate per week.
1891	1,065	157	77	40	128.11	2.46
1892	1,043	149	66	38	132.42	2.55
1893	1,040	146	53	52	112.75	2.17
1894	1,129	233	81	48	113.90	2.19
1895	1,117	143	82	51	114.40	2.20

Average yearly number under treatment	1,079
“ “ “ admitted	165
“ “ percentage recovered and improved on admissions	$44\frac{2}{3}$
“ “ percentage of deaths on number under treatment	4.2
“ “ per capita cost of maintenance	\$120.31
“ weekly per capita cost of maintenance	2.31

FARM.

The products of the farm are well up to the average with the exception of hay. The intense drought in the early part of the summer affected this crop in nearly every part of the Province and we have suffered in common with our neighbors. We have suffered especially this year, not only from the short crop, but because we had a smaller area in grass than in former years. Too much of our land is ploughed up on account of the failure of the grass seed of the former year to take root. Our milch cows and fat cattle had to be fed and housed the whole summer for want of pasture. Our crop of hay is already consumed and we must depend on the market for a supply until we cut another crop next year. This will involve an unusual expenditure for feed, of which I trust you will make note in estimating the expenditure for the coming year.

We threshed 465 bushels of wheat and 3,400 bushels of oats. Our estimated yield of potatoes is 354,000 lbs., of turnips 122,000 lbs., of carrots 263,000 lbs., of mangolds 5,666 bushels. We have 55 acres of ensilage corn and we sold 136 live hogs, from which we received \$1,223.52. Nine hundred and seventy rods of drain tile were laid, our teams hauled 60 loads of gravel from the beach during the winter. One hundred and ninety yards of sand were hauled from the city for building purposes, and 70 cords of stone were hauled from our own quarry for building. The Wentworth Pioneer Ploughing Club held their annual match on our farm for the fourth time in succession. The effect of this yearly match has been to plough up too much of our farm, from which we have especially suffered this year.

The subject of enlarging the area of our farm has been engaging my attention during the past year. A variety of reasons has been forcing this subject on my attention. The bulk of our population is from the rural districts, and have been accustomed to farming. I find it difficult to find employment for our surplus labor.

All alienists are agreed that steady employment is a *sine qua non* in the treatment of the insane, how to utilize it to the best advantage from an economic standpoint, is one of the problems which confronts us at the present time.

In looking over the expenditure for last year I find the following items for this asylum :—

Butcher's meat, fish and poultry	\$13,677 83
Butter	6,296 39
Fruit and vegetables	1,168 30
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2,903 45
Total	\$24,045 97

The question arises, how much could this expenditure be lessened, provided the area of our farm was increased to say 500 acres, keeping in mind also the advantages which would accrue to our patients as a curative agency, and the corresponding increased rate of recoveries; also the increased power which each patient would have of contributing to his own support. I am quite aware that in the raising of our own cattle and fattening them, as well as in the making of our own butter, it would involve a change of policy from the present method, but the question arises is the present method, all things considered, the best and most economical in its application to the highest interests of the asylum service. I do not care to offer any dogmatic opinion on this subject, but content myself with raising the issue, in the hope that others more competent may take up the subject and deal with it more intelligently. In the matter of fattening cattle for instance, this is a class of work for which our labor is specially adapted. By the present method we are furnished with the finished article, and whatever profit accrues from feeding we have to pay for it, plus the cost of purchasing and shipment. I know of an instance where a cow was purchased within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this asylum, by a local dealer, who shipped it to Toronto, where it was purchased and reshipped back to

us. In this transaction we would have to pay the profit of the middleman together with the cost of shipment to Toronto and return, not to speak of the deterioration of value in the animal. The best feeders I believe consider that they have a fair profit in feeding in the manure.

BUTTER.

The present method of supplying butter to the public institutions has long been regarded as the weak point in our dietary supply. Whatever change is adopted, it is generally agreed that the present method must cease. With a view to solving this problem, I have taken a good deal of trouble to collect information to see whether or not butter could be manufactured on the premises at a profit. Without offering any positive opinion on the subject as to its feasibility, I submit the following figures for your consideration. You will notice I add an additional 60 cows to our present herd making 100 cows in all.

COST OF CREAMERY PLANT INCLUDING SIXTY EXTRA COWS.

Building 20 ft x 30 ft.....	\$ 300 00
1 cream separator	375 00
1 churn, 150 gallon power	26 00
1 double cream vat for ice 25 gallons each	26 00
1 heating vat, 1,000 gallons capacity	28 00
1 power butter worker	32 00
60 extra cows at \$40 each.....	2,400 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$3,187 00

FEED FOR ONE COW PER DIEM.

2 lbs. ground chop	21½ cents
4 " bran	2½ "
10 " mangolds	4 "
4 " clover hay	2 "
12 " ensilage	2 "
<hr/>	
13 cents per diem	
Cost of feed per year for each cow	\$ 47 45
Cost of feed per year for 100 cows	4,745 00

PRODUCT OF ONE COW FOR ONE YEAR ON THE DAIRY SYSTEM.

250 lbs. of butter at 20c. per lb.....	\$50 00
480 gallons of skim-milk at 8c. per gal.....	38 40
Manure for one year	5 00
<hr/>	
	\$93 40
Deduct feed for one year at 13c. per diem	47 45
<hr/>	
Profit for one year per cow.....	\$45 95

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Interest on \$4,000 value of 100 cows at 5 per cent.....	\$200 00
Interest on \$787 value of creamery plant at 5 per cent	39 35
Yearly cost of feed for 100 cows at \$47.45 each	4,745 00
Straw for bedding, 50 tons at \$7 per ton.....	350 00
Cost for fuel, 20 tons at \$5 per ton	100 00
Wages of buttermaker	600 00
Wages of cowman	240 00
Utensils for working	75 00
Yearly cost of repairs.....	100 00
Total.....	\$6,449 35

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

25,000 lbs. butter from 100 cows at 20c per lb.....	\$5,000 00
480,000 gallons skim-milk at 8c. per gallon.....	3,840 00
Manure from 100 cows	500 00
Total receipts	\$9,340 00
Total expenditure	6,449 35
Yearly profit	\$2,890 65

If the above figures are anything approaching correctness, butter-making at the asylum can be carried on at a handsome profit; of course this estimate presupposes that nearly all the labor will be done within ourselves, and that we shall utilize our present steam power.

It may be urged as an objection that butter-making would necessitate feeding our patients on skim-milk. I fully recognize that objection, but it may be urged in answer to that, that they will have more than double the quantity to consume.

I would also direct your attention to the present method of purchasing cows. It is an established fact that Toronto market is used as the dumping ground for unprofitable cows by both farmers and milkmen.

The class of cows we get is often of the poorest quality and requires to be fed for weeks before they are any use to us. I need not say that feeding under these circumstances is of the most unprofitable character. Had we the privilege of purchasing our cows locally or of breeding from a good strain of milkers, it would be of immense advantage to us.

GARDEN.

Considering the dry season, our garden yielded most abundantly. The spring frost destroyed our grapes and early vegetables. The garden is by far the most important adjunct of the asylum, and its contributions to our dietary are both varied and abundant. This year we have added eight additional acres to the garden, which are now undergoing a process of underdraining. In the spring we intend to plant this with fruit trees. The garden is not only useful in furnishing table supplies in abundance, but it furnishes employment for a larger number of our patients than any other department of the service.

On account of the extreme drought our ornamental grounds and lawns have not been as beautiful this year as usual, and on account of the scarcity of water we had to use it more sparingly than we desired.

Our greenhouse accommodation is still deficient, and I should like to have an appropriation next year for that purpose. I would recommend the erection of a new house for the gardener nearer to the garden, which would enable him to have a closer supervision over it. More or less of our fruit is stolen and destroyed by thieves on account of its isolated situation.

NEW BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The new infirmary is under construction, and the walls have reached the first floor. The work is now suspended for want of money, the appropriation for that purpose having been all expended. From present appearances nothing further will be done till next year.

A kitchen is being built at East House, and is rapidly approaching completion. This will supply a defect which has been long felt, and the conveying of food from the kitchen at Main Building will soon be a thing of the past.

A new *porte cochere* at front entrance to Main Building is now in process of construction. The one now being built is of much more elaborate design than the old one, and will add much to the appearance of the main entrance.

Plans have just been received for an addition to the fire pumping house, for the accommodation of the new fire engine, hose reels and ladder truck.

A new kitchen has been built at the farmer's house, also a kitchen at the gardener's house. The work on the two last buildings, including a cellar to the farmer's kitchen, was done entirely by asylum labor. In fact, a large part of all the building operations going on this year has been done by asylum labor. The excavation for the foundation of infirmary and kitchen at East House was done by patients' labor. The patients quarried all the stone, and the sand and stone were all hauled by the asylum teams. The mason and carpenter work done by our own labor has been specially effective in building and repairing and has effected a large saving in work, which would otherwise have been done under contract. A great variety of new work and repairs, too numerous to mention, has been accomplished, for the details of which I must refer you to the statistical record, which is incorporated with this report under the several departments.

A contract for painting the outside woodwork at Orchard House has been let, and the work is now going on. The interior of East House has been repainted throughout by our own painters, as well as a large amount of painting done in all the buildings.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NEXT YEAR.

The chief item of expenditure for next year will be an appropriation for the completion of the infirmary.

The construction of verandahs on the front of Main Building would do much to relieve the bare architectural appearance of the building, and would be a source of unbounded pleasure and comfort to the inmates.

The outlook from the front of Main Building is generally regarded by travellers as unsurpassed by any place to be found on this continent, in point of beauty and grandeur of scenery. The entrance to the main avenue from James street has a very shabby appearance. I have great confidence in the importance of first impressions, and would recommend the erection of an iron gate with massive stone pillars, and about 150 feet of iron fence stretching from the north boundary line to the corner of the Porter's lodge, the width of the avenue.

A dwelling house for the gardener and an addition to the greenhouse are needed. A small appropriation was made last year for an addition to the piggery, but the grant was not considered sufficient to warrant us in undertaking the work. I hope the grant may be larger next year. A new icehouse is needed, a former grant for this purpose was allowed to lapse. A grant was made last year with a view of prospecting on the moun-

tain for another source of water supply. So far little or nothing has been done, I presume because more pressing business has been occupying your attention. Our present supply of water depends on so many contingencies, any one of which might create a water famine here, and I trust the subject will continue to engross your attention. The water-closet system at main building is rude and unsanitary. I should very much like to see it supplanted by something more in accordance with modern ideas. The bathing system also needs improving. We have only two bathtubs on each hall with an average of 70 patients. I would strongly recommend the shower bath, not only in point of cleanliness, but for expedition as well as economy in the use of water.

ASYLUM *versus* HOSPITAL.

In recent years, notably in the United States, a strong effort has been made to discard the word Asylum in its application to institutions for the insane, and substitute for it the word Hospital. We are told that the word asylum, or place of refuge, may have properly symbolized the function of those institutions during the benighted ages of the past, when ignorance and superstition held sway, but under the keen searchlight of modern scientific research, the treatment of the insane has been completely changed, and the word asylum is now a misnomer. It is said the old treatment of mechanical restraint whereby refractory lunatics were chained, strapped, jacketted and muffed by day and confined in crib-beds by night, has been consigned to the limbo of the past, that the modern hospital idea is now the dominant principle of treatment; that an opprobrium attaches to the word asylum, as a symbol of the inhuman and unscientific treatment of a bygone age, and its retention tends to perpetuate all the popular prejudices inherent in the public mind against these institutions.

I yield to no one in my desire to adopt the most scientific methods in the treatment of the insane, and to leave nothing undone to win the confidence of the public in our methods, but I am not convinced that the way to accomplish this is to change our name, and accept a new baptismal regeneration and adoption into a family of whose rich domain we are not the lawful inheritors.

There is nothing to be gained by masquerading in borrowed plumage, unless we can prove that we belong to the same species, having the same instincts and habits and doing exactly the same kind of work.

It is interesting to trace the evolution of the asylum and hospital during the last century. At the beginning of the present century both stood on about the same plane in regard to public favor, and both were utterly shunned and detested, except in cases of great emergency and then only by the indigent and friendless. The asylum was a mad-house indeed, and the inmates were treated like wild animals, often chained to the wall in a dark, cold cell with a litter of straw for a bed. No attempt was made to cure them and they were simply held in custody as a protection to the public. The hospital was also the synonym for the most barbarous treatment. The laws of sanitation, anæsthesia and antiseptics were still a sealed book, and the nursing was of the rudest and crudest character. The public regarded the hospital not as a place for curing disease, but a place for experimentation by the surgeon, and admission to one was generally regarded as a prelude to sure and certain death. The process of evolution from this condition to the present is simply marvellous, and is entirely due to the splendid achievements of medical and surgical science. The popular prejudice against hospitals has entirely broken down, and people now vie with each other for admission knowing that they will receive the most scientific treatment, and be nursed in the tenderest and gentlest manner, by nurses specially trained for the work.

Has the evolution of the asylum kept pace with its sister charity the hospital in scientific attainment and in public estimation, or do we lag behind in the race for popular favor? I am convinced that in the Province of Ontario we are thoroughly abreast of the hospital in everything pertaining to the care and comfort of our patients. We have not developed the modern hospital idea to the same extent, but we are rapidly developing it as far as our necessities go. We must admit, however, that we have not succeeded in thoroughly

overcoming the prejudice against us in the public mind. Among intelligent people we have succeeded, but it takes a long time to leaven the masses with a new idea, old prejudices live long and die hard, people still deceive their friends by telling them that they are going to a hospital instead of an asylum. The keystone of this whole argument lies right here. Would the change of name from asylum to hospital overcome this prejudice? If it would I should hold up both hands for it and rejoice and be glad, but after careful consideration I am convinced it would not. There is something behind the name which still terrorizes the public mind. Novelists still cater to the public craving for sensationalism by rehearsing imaginary demoniacal scenes in asylums. The public journals still teem with sensational reports of asylum horrors, greatly exaggerated no doubt, which fortunately for us, all take place in other lands, but our own newspapers copy these reports and they are eagerly read by our own people, all of which tends to perpetuate this popular prejudice. No; there is nothing in the name. "A rose by another name would smell as sweet." As specialists in mental science our work is clear, we have accomplished great things in the past, but there is yet a work for us to do. Let us address ourselves to it in a spirit of perfect confidence that we shall not relax our efforts, but press on from one vantage ground to another, until the excellence and beauty of our work shall have so permeated the masses, that old prejudices shall melt away under the noonday sun of enlightened scientific methods and the practice of Christian benevolence and charity. We have taken the trouble to make a classification of every patient in our asylum under the following heads, with a view to prove that the hospital idea is not the dominant principle in the treatment of the insane.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASYLUM POPULATION FOR 1895.

Number in each 100 patients who should be treated as hospital cases proper.	5	per cent.
Number in each 100 patients who should be classed as epileptics	5	"
Number in each 100 patients who are considered curable, but not requiring special hospital treatment	10	"
Number in each 100 patients who are considered and classed as hopeless demented	28	"
Number in each 100 patients who are considered chronically insane and subject to fixed delusions	52	"

From the foregoing table it will be noticed that only 5 per cent. of our total population of 981 are subject to hospital treatment proper, and that 85 per cent. are more or less hopelessly insane. Our chief function is to surround this large population with the comforts of life, and to make their sojourn here as pleasant as possible.

It may be said that our whole system of treating the insane inculcates the hospital idea, that our discipline is corrective and therefore curative, that the recreation we furnish is a mental tonic, that the labor we enforce tends to promote mental and physical health, that the observance of the strictest sanitary and hygienic methods tends to perpetuate life. In a very attenuated way that may be true, but are not the same laws observed in every well regulated private household, without making the pretension of being a hospital.

Dr. Wise, now superintendent of the asylum at Ogdensburg, N. Y., read a paper at the 9th International Medical Congress, held at Washington in 1887, which embodies my ideas on this subject so correctly that I quote as follows:—

"The aggregation of the insane in hospitals, due to the retention of the chronic class transforms them into asylums, and in very few instances has it been found possible to preserve a distinctly hospital character in our public institutions for the insane, however great such a desideratum may be sought.

"An analysis of the population of the average lunatic asylum in America will show a large preponderance of cases that have passed the hospital stage, and are retained for custodial care, and as far as I am acquainted this will apply to the public asylums of Great Britain and the continent."

I am convinced that the future evolution of our asylums will be on educational lines, of mental and manual training, and if I were disposed to alter the name, it would be to call it "The School of Mental and Manual Training." Occupation is recognized *par excellence* as the greatest of all remedial agents in the treatment of the insane. The bulk of our population enjoy healthy animal life, and in all our asylums there is a perfect Niagara of muscular and mental force going to waste. How to utilize this force, so as to conserve the best interests of the individual as a curative agency, and from an economical standpoint to contribute to the self-support of our asylums, is to my mind the great problem of the future.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have done our best during the year to develop every kind of sport and amusement which would interest our patients. A special feature of our outdoor sports was the encouragement we gave to outside clubs to play with us.

By keeping ourselves in touch with the outside world, it did much to dispel that institutional spirit which hangs like a dark cloud over so many asylums.

Strange to say the outside public take a special delight in playing with lunatics, and its influence is reflected in brightening their lives, inspiring them with fresh hopes, and planting the good seed which may bear fruit in returning sanity. In summer baseball, croquet, tennis, cricket and bowling-on-the-green are the chief sports. In winter curling and skating are the popular games. Last year our curling club joined the Ontario Curling Association, which gave us an opportunity of competing for the Tankard cup. Our indoor amusements were of the usual character, dancing, concerts, theatricals, "at homes," parlor games, etc. We are as usual indebted to many kind friends in the city who nobly assisted in catering to our enjoyment.

The annual athletic sports were held on September 27th, which is the red-letter day of the year. Every event was keenly contested, and a long list of prizes was awarded, closing with a tug-of-war between the patients of main building and orchard house. In the female department there was a grand display of fancy work, giving it the appearance of a county fair. Prizes were also awarded to the best dressed female patients from the respective buildings in institution clothing. Mrs. J. M. Gibson, Mrs. J. T. Middleton, Mrs. B. E. Charlton and Mrs. W. H. Wardrope of the city were invited to act as judges in the female department. They were all present and discharged their duty to the entire satisfaction of everyone. On behalf of myself and fellow officers as well as the patients, I desire to convey to the lady judges our united thanks for their kindness in discharging the duties imposed upon them, and the generous and hearty way in which they responded to our invitation. A special feature of the day was the first appearance in public of the asylum brass band, under the leadership of Chief Attendant Thompson. The band played at intervals during the day and did much to enliven the proceedings. The day's proceedings wound up with a dance in the amusement Hall, the asylum orchestra furnishing the music.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

The Ministerial Association conduct service every alternate Sabbath morning with the Church of England clergymen at 9 a.m. Roman Catholic service is held every other Sabbath at 3 p.m. We extend to the clergy of all denominations our grateful thanks for their kind ministrations.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

The changes in the staff during the year were more numerous than usual. Dr. Forster was transferred to Kingston Asylum on November 15th, and he was succeeded by Dr. Bruce Smith, of Seaforth, on November 1st. Dr. F. Beemer was transferred to

London Asylum on December 27th, and was succeeded by Dr. Herriman from the Orillia Asylum. Miss Nelles, 2nd Assistant Matron, was transferred to the Brockville Asylum on January 12th, and was succeeded by Miss Holden on February 1st.

Mr. J. P. Holden, Assistant Bursar, resigned on February 1st and was succeeded by Mr. Alex. Murray.

Mr. T. A. Sheehan, Assistant Carpenter, was discharged on January 9th, and was succeeded by Mr. Wm. Addison on February 21st. Mr. Wm. Scott was appointed Assistant Gardener on June 24th. Mr. Charles Simmonds, Chief Attendant at Orchard House was transferred to Brockville Asylum on January 23rd, and was succeeded by Mr. James Thompson on the same date.

CONCLUSION.

This is the ninth annual report of this asylum which I have had the honor to write. Many changes have taken place in that time among officers and employees, but the asylum ship continues to pursue the even tenor of her way, apparently unmindful of the changes in her crew. The lesson we draw, is the unimportant niche which even the best of us fill in the economy of life, and the transitory nature of everything human. The asylum year now closed has been full of pleasant memories, except an occasional pang at parting with fellow-officers, whom we had learned to love and respect.

As this report will show, the work of the year has been more fruitful of good results than any preceding year of my connection with the institution.

To my fellow-officers, who have labored so faithfully and harmoniously with me, and to whom in a special sense our success is due, I desire to return my warmest thanks, and to yourself for kind consideration and advice in solving many perplexing questions I extend my warmest gratitude.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1894.....				466	508	974
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	33	27	60			
" Medical Certificate.....	40	43	83	73	70	143
Total number under treatment during year				539	578	1,117
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	26	29	55			
" improved	11	16	27			
" unimproved	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year.....	38	45	83			
Died	24	27	51			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred				64	72	136
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1895				475	506	981
Total number admitted since opening of asylum				1,543	1,571	3,114
" discharged	520	614	1,134			
" died	396	331	727			
" eloped	67	1	68			
" transferred	85	119	204	1,068	1,065	2,133
" remaining, 30th September, 1895.....				475	506	981
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1895....	10	9	19			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1894, to 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 14th of Dec., 1894	477	514	991
Minimum " " on the 3rd April, 1895.	465	503	968
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	173,120	185,357	358,477
Daily average population	474.301	507.827	982.128

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married and widowed	40	48	88	732	897	1,629
Single	33	22	55	811	674	1,485
Not reported						
Total	73	70	143	1,543	1,571	3,114
Religion.						
Presbyterians	10	13	23	285	273	558
Episcopalians	15	12	27	325	280	605
Methodists	22	19	41	345	386	731
Baptists	3	5	8	71	103	174
Congregationalists	1		1	10	11	21
Roman Catholics	12	10	22	292	319	611
Mennonites	1	1	2	16	8	24
Quakers				8	5	13
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	8	9	17	117	141	258
Not reported	1	1	2	73	45	118
Total	73	70	143	1,543	1,571	3,114
Nationalities.						
English	15	9	24	260	183	443
Irish	7	11	18	210	303	513
Scotch	3	3	6	106	119	225
Canadian	43	42	85	829	831	1,660
United States	1	1	2	40	41	81
Other countries	4	3	7	58	58	116
Unknown		1	1	40	36	76
Total	73	70	143	1,543	1,571	3,114

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				9	3	12
Brant	2	7	9	70	85	155
Bruce				5	12	17
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin.....	3	3	6	15	17	32
Elgin				3	6	9
Essex					1	1
Frontenac.....	3		3	17	7	24
Grey	4	2	6	60	45	105
Haldimand	3	3	6	65	56	121
Halton	3	1	4	51	49	100
Hastings		1	1	6	8	14
Huron				3	8	11
Kent				2	4	6
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville.....				6	6	12
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	3	2	5	87	89	176
Middlesex		1	1	9	7	16
Muskoka District				13	2	15
Nipissing District.....		1	1	1	1	2
Norfolk	4	4	8	62	69	131
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	35	29	64
Ontario		1	1	24	33	57
Oxford				11	6	17
Parry Sound District				3	3	6
Peel		1	1	14	24	38
Perth		1	1	3	8	11
Peterborough				8	15	23
Prescott and Russell.....				3	3	6
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District.....				1		1
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe	5	4	9	203	158	361
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District.....				4	2	6
Victoria		4	4	11	21	32
Waterloo	5	3	8	70	62	132
Welland	2	7	9	62	79	141
Wellington	14	3	17	135	145	280
Wentworth	17	15	32	265	304	569
York	5	5	10	160	176	336
Not classed				1		1
Total admissions.....	73	70	143	1,543	1,571	3,114

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	1	9
Brant	1	3	4	33	23	56
Bruce				5	7	12
Carleton				9	6	15
Dufferin	1	1	2	12	7	19
Elgin				1	1	2
Essex					1	1
Frontenac	3		3	16	2	18
Grey	4	1	5	41	21	62
Haldimand	1		1	28	13	41
Halton	1		1	25	16	41
Hastings		1	1	6	6	12
Huron					2	2
Kent				1		1
Lambton				3	1	4
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				6	5	11
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	2		2	59	36	95
Middlesex		1	1	3	2	5
Muskoka District				8	2	10
Nipissing District		1	1	1	1	2
Norfolk	2	2	4	37	31	68
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	22	14	36
Ontario		1	1	18	20	38
Oxford				7	5	12
Parry Sound District				3	2	5
Peel				5	8	13
Perth				2	5	7
Peterborough				8	11	19
Prescott and Russell				3	3	6
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				4		4
Simcoe	3	2	5	147	82	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria		4	4	9	18	27
Waterloo	3		3	43	14	57
Welland	1	2	3	31	19	50
Wellington	5	2	7	53	35	88
Wentworth	1		1	49	41	90
York	5	5	10	134	131	265
Not classed						
Total admissions	33	27	60	869	600	1,469

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
2891	M. A. R.	F.	May	30th, 1894.	October	5th, 1894.	Recovered.
2915	M. J. P.	F.	June	20th, "	"	5th, "	do
2900	G. R.	M.	June	5th, "	"	6th, "	do
2588	M. J.	F.	September	8th, 1892.	November	1st, "	Improved.
2980	S. J. W.	F.	October	16th, 1891.	"	8th, "	do
2394	S. H.	F.	June	13th, 1891.	"	19th, "	do
2492	J. P.	M.	February	12th, 1892.	"	22nd, "	do
2237	A. B.	F.	October	3rd, 1890.	December	4th, "	Recovered.
2965	E. A. L.	F.	September	6th, 1894.	"	18th, "	do
2952	E. C.	F.	August	23rd, "	"	18th, "	Improved.
2859	M. S.	F.	March	24th, "	"	24th, "	Recovered.
2911	W. H.	M.	June	18th, "	January	4th, 1895.	do
3006	J. W.	M.	December	8th, "	"	5th, "	Improved.
2794	J. E.	M.	December	29th, 1893.	"	7th, "	Recovered.
2580	A. S.	F.	August	19th, 1892.	"	25th, "	Improved.
3007	T. K.	M.	December	13th, 1891.	"	28th, "	do
2842	J. McG.	M.	February	23rd, "	February *	2nd, "	Recovered.
2968	J. G.	M.	October	26th, "	"	6th, "	do
2818	F. P.	M.	March	8th, "	"	7th, "	Improved.
2875	E. C.	F.	April	13th, "	"	16th, "	do
2766	C. E. H.	F.	November	17th, 1893.	"	20th, "	Recovered.
2852	J. H.	M.	March	17th, 1894.	"	21st, "	do
2540	R. S.	F.	May	27th, 1892.	"	22nd, "	do
2990	M. H.	F.	October	30th, 1894.	"	27th, "	Improved.
2693	M. P.	F.	June	22nd, 1893.	March	6th, "	Recovered.
2855	H. N.	F.	March	21st, 1894.	"	8th, "	do
2951	J. T.	M.	August	18th, "	"	16th, "	Improved.
3018	T. McC.	M.	January	9th, 1895.	"	19th, "	Recovered.
2985	M. G.	F.	October	24th, 1894.	"	23rd, "	do
2033	C. H. P.	M.	April	3rd, 1889.	"	25th, "	do
2563	S. T.	F.	July	5th, 1892.	"	25th, "	Improved.
2871	B. G.	F.	April	10th, 1894.	"	25th, "	Recovered.
2913	A. J. B.	M.	August	7th, "	"	25th, "	Improved.
2358	R. P.	M.	March	23rd, "	"	29th, "	Recovered.
2972	W. B. B.	M.	October	2nd, 1894.	March	29th, "	do
2962	G. J.	M.	September	5th, "	April	2nd, "	do
2784	L. I.	F.	December	19th, 1893.	"	3rd, "	do
3008	C. S. J.	M.	"	13th, 1894.	"	3rd, "	Improved.
2967	S. R.	F.	September	12th, "	"	6th, "	Recovered.
2973	L. L.	M.	October	2nd, "	"	9th, "	Unimproved.
2945	M. McC.	F.	August	9th, "	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
3036	S. J. W.	F.	March	25th, 1895.	"	27th, "	Improved.
2770	A. B.	F.	November	27th, 1893.	"	29th, "	Recovered.
506	L. H.	F.	June	17th, 1880.	May	13th, "	Improved.
2968	A. B.	F.	September	13th, 1894.	"	13th, "	Recovered.
2792	M. S.	F.	December	28th, 1893.	May	13th, "	Recovered.
3055	E. H.	F.	May	3rd, 1895.	June	7th, "	do
2936	C. W.	F.	July	16th, 1894.	"	15th, "	Improved.
3040	M. P.	F.	April	4th, 1895.	"	17th, "	Recovered.
2486	E. D.	F.	February	1st, 1892.	July	1st, "	Improved.
2526	J. W.	M.	May	6th, "	"	3rd, "	do
2780	T. N.	M.	December	14th, 1893.	"	5th, "	do
2320	S. D.	F.	June	25th, 1894.	"	8th, "	Recovered.
2133	W. W.	M.	October	30th, 1889.	"	10th, "	do
2753	T. R. B.	M.	October	27th, 1893.	"	10th, "	do
3031	J. S.	M.	March	12th, 1895.	"	15th, "	do
3002	M. A.	F.	November	26th, 1894.	"	23rd, "	do
2873	M. A.	F.	April	12th, "	"	24th, "	do
17	A. G.	F.	March	17th, 1876.	"	31st, "	Improved.
3068	J. S.	M.	June	13th, 1895.	August	1st, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
2966	M. M.	F.	September 11th, 1894.....	August 1st, 1895.....	Recovered.
3063	E. W.	F.	June 1st, 1895.....	" 7th, "	Improved.
2938	M. C.	M.	July 24th, 1894.....	" 9th, "	Recovered.
3077	B. R.	M.	July 4th, 1895.....	" 15th, "	do
3051	R. H.	M.	April 20th, "	" 17th, "	do
3059	R. H.	M.	May 12th, 1895.....	" 22nd, "	do
3017	W. B.	M.	January 8th, "	" 24th, "	Improved.
2939	M. E.	F.	July 28th, 1894.....	" 26th, "	do
2878	F. A. B. .	F.	April 18th, "	August 29th, "	Recovered.
3066	W. D. T.	M.	June 11th, 1895.....	" 30th, "	do
2744	S. J. D.	F.	October 9th, 1893.....	September 3rd, "	Improved.
2856	J. McG.	M.	March 22nd, 1894.....	" 16th, "	Recovered.
2795	A. McE . . .	M.	January 11th, "	" 16th, "	Improved.
2924	T. D.	M.	July 1st, "	" 19th, "	Recovered.
3039	E. G.	F.	April 4th, 1895.....	" 20th, "	do
2928	J. McK.	M.	July 6th, 1895.....	" 21st, "	do
3080	J. W.	F.	July 10th, 1895.....	" 27th, "	do
3010	W. H.	F.	December 21st, 1894.....	" 27th, "	do
2905	M. G.	F.	June 11th, "	" 30th, "	do
3024	S. A. T.	F.	January 23rd, 1895.....	" 30th, "	do
3044	W. G.	M.	April 10th, "	" 30th, "	do
2997	W. J. C.	M.	November 13th, 1894.....	" 30th, "	do
2589	R. W. S.	M.	September 13th, 1892.....	" 30th, "	do

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
2819	M. J. M	F.	45	October 1st, 1894..	.....	8	1	Drowned herself in well while at home on probation.
2723	C. F.	F.	62	" 8th, "	1	1	23	Phthisis.
873	S. A.	F.	43	" 9th, "	11	11	16	do
773	E. W.	F.	53	" 11th, "	12	10	3	Cancer of ovary.
2931	E. F.	F.	70	" 11th, "	.....	3	2	Senile decay.
2733	K. S.	F.	66	" 15th, "	1	.....	26	Exhaust'n of dementia.
2942	J. E.	M.	70	" 30th, "	.....	2	23	do
2977	J. B.	F.	50	November 11th, "	.....	1	3	Phthisis.
2987	M. A.	F.	67	" 14th, "	.....	.....	19	Exhaust'n of dementia.
2907	E. R.	M.	27	" 15th, "	.....	5	3	General paresis.
2934	C. W.	F.	36	" 15th, "	.....	4	5	Phthisis.
2341	M. L.	F.	66	" 20th, "	1	9	12	Exhaustion of mania.
2765	J. H.	M.	60	December 6th, "	1	.....	19	Epilepsy.
2752	H. W.	F.	34	" 15th, "	1	1	19	Phthisis.
1534	M. H.	F.	66	" 16th, "	7	8	16	Dementia.
1049	E. N.	M.	51	" 21st, "	11	1	21	General paresis.
2600	N. H.	F.	22	" 22nd, "	2	2	1	Phthisis.
2431	H. D.	M.	68	" 27th, "	3	3	20	Exhaust'n of dementia.
1142	E. B.	F.	33	" 28th, "	10	3	18	Phthisis.
2865	W. J. N.	M.	21	January 5th, 1895..	.....	9	3	Exhaust'n of dementia.
1651	I. C.	F.	*	" 12th, "	6	10	27	Cerebral apoplexy.
2894	J. C.	M.	38	" 18th, "	.....	9	2	Epilepsy.
2424	M. B.	F.	41	" 23rd, "	3	4	30	Phthisis.
2914	E. B.	F.	30	" 25th, "	.....	7	9	Heart disease.
2006	M. M.	F.	41	" 29th, "	5	11	17	Dementia.
805	J. B.	F.	73	February 8th, "	12	10	17	Peritonitis.
2975	J. H.	M.	54	" 21st, "	.....	4	16	General paresis.
2909	A. C.	F.	49	" 26th, "	.....	8	10	Phthisis.
2591	J. S.	M.	52	" 26th, "	2	5	9	General paresis.
1417	L. C.	M.	69	" 27th, "	8	9	.....	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
3009	A. A.	F.	38	March 4th, "	.....	2	18	do mania.
2805	W. T.	M.	51	" 4th, "	1	1	21	do dementia.
2841	S. McL.	M.	24	" 15th, "	1	.....	21	Epileptic convulsions.
2620	G. A.	M.	32	" 29th, "	2	3	14	Epilepsy.
2929	M. B.	F.	48	April 15th, "	.....	9	8	General paresis.
1308	S. M.	M.	59	May 1st, "	9	7	12	Heart disease.
72	S. K.	M.	53	" 11th, "	19	1	3	Phthisis.
2815	M. J. S.	F.	66	" 19th, "	1	3	24	Exhaust'n of dementia.
2464	H. V.	M.	49	" 29th, "	3	5	21	General paresis.
1920	J. S., jr.	M.	27	June 4th, "	6	8	17	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
2744	M. S. C.	F.	46	" 9th, "	1	9	21	Pneumonia.
2963	E. S. W.	M.	37	July 2nd, "	.....	9	27	General paresis.
1624	M. B.	F.	72	" 28th, "	7	7	27	Phthisis.
3058	J. R.	M.	35	August 18th, "	.....	3	8	Epileptic convulsions.
3045	H. M.	M.	56	" 24th, "	.....	4	13	Exhaust'n of dementia.
2811	J. M. W.	M.	70	September 1st, "	1	2	15	do melancholia.
3097	H. Mc.	M.	55	" 6th, "	.....	.....	10	Apoplexy.
3067	E. H.	F.	66	" 11th, "	.....	2	30	Exhaustion of mania.
3095	H. V.	M.	49	" 15th, "	.....	.....	25	Peritonitis.
3046	W. L.	M.	57	" 15th, "	.....	5	.....	Exhaustion of mania.
2030	E. J. V.	F.	30	" 20th, "	6	5	23	Pulmonary gangrene.

* Not known.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	6		6	7
Architects	1		1	1		1	2
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists					1	1	1
Bookkeepers	1		1	6		6	7
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers				5		5	5
Butchers				7		7	7
Blacksmiths	2		2	20		20	22
Brass-finishers							
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders	1		1	2		2	3
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers							
Bookbinders		1	1	1		1	2
Brickmakers				2		2	2
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	1		1	55		55	56
Clerks	3		3	33	6	39	42
Clergymen				8		8	8
Carriage-makers				2	2	2	2
Cooks					2	2	2
Carders	1		1	1	1	2	3
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Gigarmakers				4		4	4
Custom-house officers				1		1	1
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil servants				1		1	1
Clock cleaners							
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		8	8	2	389	391	399
Dressmakers		3	3		24	24	27
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers				7		7	7
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers							
Farmers	22		22	469	3	472	494
Fishermen				4		4	4
Founders							
Ferry-men							
Furriers				1		1	1
Firemen	1		1				1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Gardeners.....	1		1	8		8	9
Grocers.....				5	1	6	6
Glassblowers.....				1		1	1
Gentlemen.....	2		2	3		3	5
Glove-makers.....							
Grooms.....							
Gunsmiths.....							
Hucksters.....							
Hatters.....							
Hostlers.....				2		2	2
Hunters.....							
Harness-makers.....	1		1	4		4	5
Housekeepers.....		47	47		718	718	765
Hack-drivers.....							
Inn-keepers.....	1		1	10	1	11	12
Ironmongers.....							
Jewellers.....				3		3	3
Janitors.....				1		1	1
Laborers.....	19		19	410		410	429
Laundresses.....					6	6	6
Ladies.....					1	1	1
Lawyers.....				2		2	2
Lumbermen.....							
Milliners.....					4	4	4
Masons.....				4		4	4
Machinists.....				21		21	21
Matchmakers.....							
Millers.....				3		3	3
Moulders.....				6		6	6
Merchants.....	2		2	14	9	23	25
Mechanics.....				27	2	29	29
Music-teachers.....		1	1		2	2	3
Marble-cutters.....				2		2	2
Matrons.....					1	1	1
Midwives.....					1	1	1
No occupation.....	1	4	5	24	70	94	99
Night-watchmen.....				2		2	2
Nurses.....					2	2	2
Not stated.....	2	2	4	19	69	88	92
Organ-builders.....				1		1	1
Other occupations.....	4		4	37	7	44	48
Professors of music.....							
Plasterers.....				1		1	1
Pensioners.....							
Photographers.....				3		3	3
Prostitutes.....							
Painters.....				26		26	26

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Printers				6	1	7	7
Peddlers				5	1	6	6
Physicians				2		2	2
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Porters	1		1	1		1	2
Railway foremen							
Railway conductors							
Railway employees	1		1				1
Spinsters		1	1		10	10	11
Sailors				10		10	10
Students	1		1	7	1	8	9
Spinners				6	6	12	12
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Showmen							
Saddlers	1		1	2		2	3
Shoemakers				22		22	22
Seamstresses		2	2		23	23	25
Soap-makers							
Slaters				1		1	1
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen				2		2	2
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				4		4	4
Sawyers	1		1				1
Teachers		1	1	13	20	33	34
Tinsmiths				7		7	7
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors				10	11	21	21
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				5		5	5
Toll-gate keepers							
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers	1		1			1	2
Weavers				5	7	12	12
Wheelwrights							
Wagon-makers				5		5	5
Wool-workers					1	1	1
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	73	70	143	1,470	1,501	2,971	3,114

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1895.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguish- ed.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	12	14			
Religious excitement.....				2	2	4			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				7	1	8			
Love affairs, including seduction					2	2			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	1	3			
Fright and nervous shocks									
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink				14		14			
Intemperance, sexual									
Venereal disease									
Self-abuse, sexual				2		2			
Overwork				1	1	2			
Sunstroke				2		2			
Accident or injury.....				3	1	4			
Pregnancy					2	2			
Puerperal					5	5			
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life.....				1	3	4			
Uterine disorders.....					3	3			
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....									
Brain disease, with epilepsy				3		3			
Other forms of brain disease.....					1	1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....				4	4	8			
Fevers									
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	17	18	35	2	1	3			
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....				1		1			
Unknown	56	52	108	27	31	58			
Total	73	70	143	73	70	143			

TABLE No 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
2911	M	W. H.	Oct. 1, 1894	3 months	Discharged recovered.
2794	M	J. E.	" 4, "	3 "	" "
506	F	L. H.	" 16, "	3 "	" improved.
2936	F	C. W.	" 22, "	3 "	" "
2951	M	J. T.	" 23, "	3 "	" "
2842	M	J. McG.	Nov. 1, "	3 "	" recovered.
2766	F	C. E. H.	" 9, "	3 "	" "
2780	M	T. M.	" 12, "	3 "	" improved.
2875	F	E. C.	" 13, "	3 "	" "
2540	F	R. S.	" 17, "	3 "	" recovered.
2693	F	M. P.	" 17, "	3 "	" "
2988	M	J. G.	Dec. 1, "	2 "	" "
2920	F	S. D.	" 6, "	3 "	" "
2751	F	E. R.	" 6, "	1 week	Returned.
2944	F	S. A. B.	" 10, "	2 months	Discharged improved.
2843	M	H. C.	" 15, "	1 "	Returned.
2871	F	B. G.	" 15, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2985	F	M. L.	" 20, "	3 "	" "
2962	M	G. I.	" 24, "	3 "	" "
2133	M	W. K.	" 31, "	3 "	" "
2945	F	M. McL.	Jan. 19, 1895	3 "	" "
2770	F	A. B.	" 19, "	3 "	" "
2968	F	A. B.	Feb. 5, "	3 "	" "
2939	F	M. E.	" 6, "	3 "	" improved.
3017	M	W. B.	" 7, "	3 "	" "
2753	M	T. R. B.	" 27, "	3 "	" recovered.
2967	F	S. R.	Mar. 5, "	3 "	" "
2966	F	M. M.	" 21, "	3 "	" "
2905	F	M. G.	April 12, "	3 "	" "
2873	F	M. A.	" 18, "	3 "	" "
2589	M	R. W. S.	" 19, "	3 "	" "
3002	F	M. A.	" 20, "	3 "	" "
2923	M	J. McK.	" 27, "	3 "	" "
2924	M	T. D.	" 27, "	3 "	" "
17	F	A. G.	" 29, "	3 "	" improved.
3040	F	M. P.	May 17, "	3 "	" recovered.
2878	F	F. A. B.	" 27, "	3 "	" "
2997	M	W. J. C.	June 22, "	2 "	" "
3010	F	W. H.	" 22, "	2 "	" "
3059	M	R. H.	" 27, "	2 "	" "
3069	F	C. G.	July 5, "	2 "	Returned.
2744	F	S. J. D.	" 13, "	2 "	Discharged improved.
2498	M	E. N.	" 18, "	2 "	Returned.
2360	F	P. E. K.	Aug. 14, "	1 "	Still out.
2056	M	J. McG.	" 15, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
3039	F	E. G.	" 20, "	1 "	" "
2494	M	E. N.	" 27, "	1 "	Still out.
3024	F	S. A. T.	Sept. 2, "	2 weeks	Discharged recovered.
2944	F	S. A. B.	" 7, "	1 month	Still out.
3030	M	J. W. C.	" 9, "	2 weeks	" "
3044	M	W. G.	" 17, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1685	M	L. A.	" 17, "	3 months	Still out.
2309	F	M. B.	" 20, "	2 "	" "
3048	M	V. D. H.	" 21, "	3 "	" "
2999	M	O. H. C.	" 21, "	3 "	" "
3021	M	J. T.	" 26, "	1 "	" "
2876	M	W. P.	" 28, "	1 "	" "

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Summary of probational discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				26	31	57
Discharged, recovered.....	14	19	33			
" improved.....	3	7	10			
" unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to asylum.....	2	2	4			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1895.....	7	3	10	26	31	57

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 15 “ 20 “	4	1	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 “ 25 “	8	7	15	7	4	11	2	1	3
“ 25 “ 30 “	5	8	13	2	7	9	2	.....	2
“ 30 “ 35 “	5	10	15	1	5	6	1	4	5
“ 35 “ 40 “	10	10	20	4	3	7	3	2	5
“ 40 “ 45 “	7	7	14	2	1	3	.....	4	4
“ 45 “ 50 “	7	7	14	.....	3	3	2	3	5
“ 50 “ 55 “	10	7	17	6	4	10	5	2	7
“ 55 “ 60 “	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
“ 60 “ 65 “	2	2	4	3	.....	3	1	1	2
“ 65 “ 70 “	4	3	7	.....	1	1	2	6	8
“ 70 “ 75 “	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
“ 75 “ 80 “ .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 80 “ 85 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 85 “ 90 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 90 “ 95 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	73	70	143	26	29	55	24	27	51

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,
during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of asylum residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	28	16	.....	2	.....
From 1 to 2 months.....	19	8	3	2	.....
“ 2 “ 3 “	18	12	4	1	.....
“ 3 “ 4 “	10	8	6	2	.....
“ 4 “ 5 “	5	7	4	.....	.....
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	9	3	.....	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “	5	6	3	1	1
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	4	2	2	.....
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	8	3	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	4	1	.....	.....
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	12	2	3	.....
“ 11 “ 12 “	1	10	4	.....	.....
“ 12 “ 18 “	11	58	14	3	.....
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	2	59	2	2	.....
“ 2 to 3 years	8	63	1	4	.....
“ 3 “ 4 “	7	68	.....	3	.....
“ 4 “ 5 “	1	63	1	.....	.....
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	50	2	.....	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	49	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 “ 15 “	1	157	.....	1	.....
“ 15 “ 20 “	1	82	.....	1	.....
“ 20 years and upwards	7	78	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	143	981	55	27	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	6	1,537		1,537
Tailor's shop	4	944		944
Shoe shop	3	802		802
Engineer's shop	6	2,097		2,097
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work.....	2	271		271
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed				
Bakery	3	955		955
Laundry	31	3,208	5,449	8,657
Dairy	5	1,651		1,651
Butcher shop and slaughter house	2	384		384
Piggery	1	365		365
Painting	8	2,352		2,352
Farm	52	12,134		12,134
Garden	79	20,397		20,397
Grounds				
Stable.....	7	2,347		2,347
Kitchen.....	25	2,381	6,114	8,495
Dining-rooms	58	8,394	11,849	20,243
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms	52		14,355	14,355
Knitting	42		12,556	12,556
Spinning				
Mending	21		4,425	4,425
Wards				
Halls	396	74,220	67,222	141,442
Storeroom	1	303		303
General	57	8,465	10,422	18,887
Total	861	143,207	132,392	275,599

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1895, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	5	.....	5
Brant	23	30	53
Bruce	3	2	5
Carleton .....	.....	2	2
Dufferin	8	6	14
Dundas .....	.....	.....	.....
Durham .....	.....	1	1
Elgin	1	2	3
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	11	.....	11
Glengarry .....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville .....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	26	21	47
Haldimand	20	23	43
Halton	21	16	37
Hastings	1	3	4
Huron .....	.....	1	1
Kent	1	.....	1
Lambton	1	.....	1
Lanark .....	.....	1	1
Leeds	2	.....	2
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	1	1
Lincoln	30	38	68
Middlesex	1	3	4
Muskoka District	4	.....	4
Nipissing District .....	.....	1	1
Norfolk	24	25	49
Northumberland	4	1	5
Ontario	4	6	10
Oxford	4	1	5
Parry Sound District	1	4	5
Peel	2	8	10
Perth	1	2	3
Peterborough	2	4	6
Prescott .....	.....	2	2
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Renfrew	2	.....	2
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	66	59	125
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Victoria	1	7	8
Waterloo	30	28	58
Welland	24	32	56
Wellington	57	48	105
Wentworth	71	87	158
York	22	39	61
Not classed, unknown, etc .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	475	506	981

TABLE No. 14.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	779	2,048
Basques.....	77	
Bed covers.....		142
Bed ticks.....	15	
Bottles (painted).....	4	
Caps.....	64	
Caps (knitted).....	5	
Carpet balls.....	359	
Carpet, woven (yards).....	156	
Chemises.....	1,482	1,982
Coats (men's).....		1,158
Curtains (sets).....	79	
Chair covers.....	26	
Clothes screens.....	14	
Drawers (pairs).....	445	2,016
Dresses.....	625	6,018
Dress waists.....	38	
Fancy bracket drapes.....	15	
" " (painted).....	4	
Fancy stands.....	8	
Fancy panels.....	12	
Gas globes (painted).....	10	
Handkerchiefs.....	107	
Jackets.....	36	
Lace (yards).....	269	
Looking-glasses (painted).....	2	
Mats (floor).....	98	
Mufflers.....		
Mattresses.....	46	
" remade.....	76	
Night gowns.....	137	1,040
Pillows.....	12	
Pillowslips.....	1,009	
Pillowshams.....	60	
Pudding cloths.....	26	
Pillow ticks.....	27	
Quilts.....		164
Sheets.....	1,010	655
Shawls (knitted).....		
Sofa cushions.....	17	
Splashers (painted).....		
Shirts.....	482	2,808
Shrouds.....	47	
Skirts.....	340	1,107
Socks (pairs).....	656	865
Socks footed (pairs).....		
Stockings (pairs).....	925	6,678
Straw ticks.....	122	
Mattress ticks.....	9	
Table cloths.....	103	394
" (embroidered).....	4	
Table napkins.....	180	
Table drapes.....	6	
Tidies.....	41	
Toilet covers.....	24	
Towels.....	645	
Vests.....		204
Waists.....	38	
Window blinds.....	114	
Combination suits.....	18	110

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1895.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Crocheted mats	60	.....
“ capes	4	.....
Chairs cushioned	12	.....
Cloth capes	15	.....
Curtain fringe	100	.....
Fancy mats	4	.....
“ dress coat (theatrical)	3	.....
“ dress .....	.....	.....
Mantel drapes	17	.....
Oil paintings	4	.....
Plaster frames	2	.....
Table cover (embroidered)	24	.....
Wire hanging baskets	10	.....
Doilies	32	.....
Sofa covers	9	.....
Panels painted	5	.....
Pen drawings	2	.....
Pin cushions	6	.....
Sofa “ (fancy)	18	.....
Straw hats trimmed	442	.....
Mattresses, remade	67	.....
Pants .....	.....	2,527
Blankets .....	.....	120
Total	12,238	30,236

TABLE No. 16.

Table showing the number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Name of article.	Number.	Name of article.	Number.
Aprons	22,960	Pillow shams	2,400
Blankets	3,600	Sheets ..	64,900
Blouses	512	Shirts	11,860
Bed ticks	2,680	Skirts	12,540
Bolster covers.....	32	Stockings (pairs of)	22,992
Chemises	20,920	Socks "	12,890
Collars	1,666	Towels.....	32,448
Cuffs (pairs)	1,240	Tablecloths	7,620
Corsets	56	" napkins	3,235
Corset covers	72	Tidies	92
Curtains	309	Toilet covers.....	560
Counterpanes	390	Mats.....	40
Drawers.....	18,860	Vests	707
Dresses	2,980	Shawls	40
Night dresses	7,061	Guernseys.....	194
Handkerchiefs.....	5,036	Carpets	309
Jackets	15,200		
Pillow slips	52,610	Total ..	339,346

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired
Coats	268	
Vests	120	
Trousers	301	
Coats, uniform	34	6
Trousers, "	36	135
Summer jackets	142	
Overalls	30	
Smocks	2	
Articles cut to be made by seamstresses.		
Summer jackets	48	

TABLE No. 18.

Amount of work done in the shoeshop during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	New work.	Repairs.
Men's shoes	308 prs.	237 prs.
" Cobourgs for farmwork.....	301 "	186 "
Women's tie Oxford shoes.....	377 "	385 "
Razor straps	36	
Men's braces	132	
Skating boots.....	7 prs.	

TABLE No. 19.

Number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's department during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bread cutter		5
Base boards		7
Cupboards		5
Chairs (common)		237
" rocking		13
" arm		31
" upholstered		8
Sofas		2
Billiard cues		30
Carts		5
Carpet strips		47
Doors		17
Lounges		5
Large brushes	15	45
Small stands for wards	60	15
Picture frames	40	17
Perforated benches		37
Sinks	2	7
Step ladders	1	5
Tables	6	4
" covered with oilcloth	12	
" " zinc	4	
Window cords		113
" stops		175
" parting strips		87
" sash		9
Wheelbarrows		17
Wash stands		11
Water-closet seats		9
Pig troughs	6	
Wardrobes	7	
Easels	4	10
Croquet table for Ward 1	1	
Hog crates for farmer	6	
Ottomans	4	2
Desk for steward	1	
Refrigerators for halls	16	

Removed plaster and put on V matching on three bath-rooms, three dormitories and three single rooms.

New floor in four bath-rooms.

Put up picture moulding in Main Building dining-rooms.

Levelled and repaired Orchard House balconies.

Repaired stable for fat cattle.

Made general repairs to farm buildings, including 69 panes of glass.

Made repairs at Bursar's house.

Made shelving at Engineer's house.

Renewed tables in greenhouse.

Fitted up rooms in basement of Main Building for the tailor and shoemaker.

Made repairs to root house.

Renewed brick partition, put in ceiling floor, base around dining-room, East House.

Built new kitchen for Farmer.

 " " Gardener.

Roofed and prepared for plastering kitchen at East House—22 feet x 33 feet 6 inches.

Repaired washing machines.

Repaired butcher's refrigerator.

Built new foundation and floor for verandah at Superintendent's residence.

Built new steps and walk at front door of Superintendent's residence.

Repaired sidewalks on grounds.

Built place for washing vehicles at stable.

TABLE No. 21.

Products of the garden during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus	2,705 bunches.....	1	27 05
Apples	87 ".....	50	43 50
Bedding plants	18,000	8	1,440 00
" " large.....	500	50	250 00
Beets	1,364 bunches.....	2	27 28
" " ".....	181½ ".....	30	54 45
Beans	121½ ".....	40	48 60
Citrons	515	5	25 75
Carrots	1,037 bunches.....	1	10 37
" " ".....	522	20	104 40
Corn (green).....	1,820 dozen	8	145 60
Cauliflowers	1,857	5	92 85
Currants, red and black	1,418 quarts	5	70 90
Cabbage.....	5,873 heads	4	234 92
Cucumbers	7,603	1	76 03
" " ".....	5 bushels	1 00	5 00
Celery	2,106 heads	2	42 12
Gooseberries	156 quarts	5	7 80
Grapes	583 ".....	5	17 49
Lettuce	7,960 heads	1	79 60
Melons	838	5	41 90
Onions	188 bushels	60	112 80
" " ".....	4,260 bunches.....	1	42 60
Pumpkins	736	5	36 80
Parsnips	212 bushels	45	95 40
Peppers	7 ".....	75	5 25
Peas (green).....	82 ".....	32	26 24
Radishes	323 bunches.....	1	323 00
" " ".....	1,788 ".....	1	17 88
Raspberries	2,063 quarts	5	103 15
Rhubarb	10,885 bunches.....	2	217 70
Sage and savory.....	425 ".....	25	8 50
Squash	258	5	12 90
Strawberries	332 quarts	5	16 60
Tomatoes	386½ bushels	60	231 90
Turnips	740 ".....	1	7 40
" " ".....	500 ".....	20	100 00
Total .....	.....	.....	4,203 73

TABLE No. 22.

Products of the Farm during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Corn for silo from 24 acres		25 00	600 00
Carrots	4,384 bushels	20	876 80
Hay	57 tons	15 00	855 00
Hogs	136	7 00	1,223 52
Milk	116,784 quarts	3	3,503 52
Mangolds	5,666 bushels	20	1,133 20
Oats	3,400 "	35	1,290 00
Potatoes	354,000 "	34	2,655 00
Straw	150 tons	7 00	1,050 00
Turnip	122,400 lbs.	$\frac{1}{3}$	408 00
Whea	471 bushels	15	306 15
Veal	135 lbs.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 77
Total			13,909 96

1895.	Disbursements.	Dr.	1895.	Receipts.	Cr.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>			<i>Brought forward.</i>	
June 22	To cash paid O. Smuck, for 2 loads hay, 4700 lbs. at \$10.50	24 70	April 2	By cash from R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows	120 00
" 26	" " A. Mitchell, 1 " 2560 " \$15.00	19 20	" 7	" " H. R. McKay, for 3 pigs	9 00
July 5	" " R. Hunter for 3 milch cows	136 75	" 17	" " R. Hunter, for 6 cows	250 00
" 10	" " " 4 " "	152 25	April 29	" " J. T. Wilkinson, for 1 young sow, 180 lbs., at 6c.	
August 29	" " " 3 " "	112 75	" 29	" " J. T. Wilkinson, for 3 small pigs	10 80
Septem'r 12	" " Jos. E. Jarvis, for 1 horse	100 00	" 22	" " F. W. Fearman, for 17 hogs, 2,950 lbs., at 4½c	9 00
" 28	" " W. Irvine, threshing 462 bush. wheat at 2c.	9 24	" 22	" " " 16 " 3,330 " 4½c	132 75
" 28	" " " 3,400 " oats at 2c.	68 00	" 4	" " Mary Almont, for 2 pigs	141 52
30	To balance on hand.	274 96	June 4	" " John Ritchie, for 1 sow pig	6 00
			" 4	" " J. E. Storey, for 1 sow, 420 lbs., at 5½c	5 00
			" 5	" " R. Hunter for 4 cows	23 08
			July 15	" " S. Coxworth for 1 boar and sow, 330 lbs., at 6c	176 00
			" 5	" " Brockville Asylum for sows and boar, 1,580 lbs., at 6c	19 80
			" 10	" " R. Hunter for 4 dry cows	94 80
			" 12	" " John Clark, for old pines	165 00
			" 19	" " T. Lawry & Son, 20 hogs, 3,350 lbs., at \$4.60	15 00
			" 24	" " Alexander Hawden, for 1 boar pig	163 30
			August 5	" " W. Freeman, for 1 dead hog	5 00
			" 14	" " R. Hunter, for 3 cows	2 00
			Septem'r 3	" " T. A. Cox, for 4 hogs, 930 lbs., at 6c.	110 00
			" 3	" " 1 sow, 600 lbs., at 4c	55 80
			" 6	" " T. Lawry & Son, for 10 hogs, 1,870 lbs., at 4½c	24 00
					84 15
					2,877 24
			October 1	By balance brought forward.	274 96

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEP-
TEMBER 30TH, 1895.

To ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont :

SIR,—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to submit, the first annual report of this Asylum, (since it became a separate institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

	M.	F.	T.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1894.....	296	286	582
	M.	F.	T.
Admitted during the year by warrant	31	27	58
“ “ “ “ “ certificates	23	24	47
“ “ “ “ “ transfer	21	22	43
Total admitted during year	75	73	148
Total number under treatment during year.....	371	359	730
	M.	F.	T.
Discharged during year recovered	13	16	29
“ “ “ improved	2	2	4
“ “ “ unimproved.....	..	1	1
	M.	F.	T.
Total number discharged during year	15	19	34
“ “ died during year	18	25	43
“ “ eloped “ “	2	..	2
“ “ transferred during year	36	37	73
Total number leaving institution during year.....	71	81	152
	M.	F.	T.
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1895.....	300	278	578

ADMISSIONS.

During the official year there were 148 patients admitted to this Asylum counting in the 43 patients who were transferred from London Asylum ; deducting the transfers from the whole number admitted, there remain 105 patients who where admitted here either from the goals or homes of their friends. Of these regularly admitted patients 48 are

either reported or known to have been insane one year or over before admission, so that the acute patients who were admitted only number 57. Many of these were cases of acute melancholia with strongly suicidal tendencies and notwithstanding the eternal vigilance of the nurses and attendants, very serious self-inflicted injuries were narrowly avoided in several instances. Mishaps cannot always be prevented even with a full staff, but when they occur because of an insufficient staff of attendants, which is the situation here, they are all the more to be regretted.

DISCHARGES.

While the number of discharges is nominally small compared with the admissions, still if the transfers and other chronics who are included among the admissions are counted out, the discharges will number 60 per cent. of the acute admissions, which is about the highest percentage of discharges computed on this basis, yet reported. These comparative statistical statements may however be so easily constructed as to be misleading and depend so often upon special accidental conditions, that it is not always strictly equitable to claim credit for such an exceptionally good showing. So far I am happy to say that among the current year's discharges none have suffered a recurrence of the mental disease.

DEATHS.

From the opening of this institution until this present year and indeed to some extent during the present year, it has been used as a storehouse for the chronic insane of other asylums, and many of the patients were aged and infirm, and near the limit of their days at the time they were transferred to this home. Until these old and feeble men and women for whom there is no hope of recovery, are removed by death, the mortality rate at this Asylum must be high in exactly the same proportion that the death-rate is low at the other asylums from which these aged people were transferred. In looking over their ages I find that 16 of the oldest of those who died averaged 70 years of age at the time of death. To the mind of the casual observer there could hardly exist a more conclusive proof of the uniform care and comfort which the inmates of the Provincial Asylums enjoy than this one fact that although suffering from mental disease, sixteen of them in this one asylum alone have lived out the span of three score years and ten.

HISTORY.

On January 20th 1890, the first patients were transferred from Toronto Asylum, the parent institution, to a branch of itself on the lakeside, eight miles west of Yonge St., which was then styled Mimico Branch Asylum. For some years before that date, the question of how to take care of the chronic insane most economically and at the same time most efficiently, had seriously engaged the attention of the Ontario Legislature, and the Government, carrying into effect the views of leading philanthropists, decided to try the experiment of equipping a new asylum solely for the chronic insane who were to be transferred to it from all the other Provincial Asylums, where the accommodation had become insufficient. As it was then designed to transfer the chronic insane from all the larger asylums in the Province, it was necessary to select a location which, considered geographically, would be central as far as the other institutions were concerned, and on this account, as well as for sanitary reasons this healthful and beautiful site on the lake near Mimico was chosen.

Contemporaneously with the working out of this problem by the Ontario Government, the State of New York, whose Lunacy Commission has accomplished so much toward the humane and scientific care of the insane in America, was engaged on the same question with object lessons at the Willard and Binghampton State hospitals for insane. In Ontario the cottage system was adopted as the one best adapted both for sanitary and economical reasons for the housing of the the chronic insane, and in response to modern advanced views the Mimico Asylum was constructed altogether of cottages. It was there-

fore satisfactory in the highest degree from the alienists' point of view and conclusive from the legislators' point of view when two large, wealthy and progressive districts like the Province of Ontario, and the State of New York, decided independently of each other after several years of patient inquiry and scientific experimentation that it was neither economical nor in the best interests of the whole insane population that one asylum should be set apart as a storehouse for the sole accommodation of the chronic insane. Carrying out the principle of this decision, the Mimico Branch Asylum, was, under your advice, erected into an independent institution, and a territorial district was allotted to it in November last, when the present Medical Superintendent was appointed to succeed Dr. J. B. Murphy, who had been for three years resident superintendent of the Mimico Branch Asylum.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

The name Mimico Asylum, aside from the odium which in some minds attaches to the word asylum, is singularly inappropriate to this institution, since it is situated about two miles from the Village of Mimico, and is only half a mile distant from New Toronto. Hospitals are temporary homes for the treatment and recovery of the patients there admitted, while asylums, strictly speaking, are places of seclusion and retreat. It is true that all who enter our hospitals for insane do not recover, and that these institutions are more than temporary homes for many of their inmates; still it would be more in keeping with their aim, and it would serve to stimulate all connected with these institutions to the accomplishment of that aim, if they were styled hospitals for insane instead of asylums for insane.

Admitting that these institutions are in reality asylums to many, still that part of their function need not be abandoned on account of their being known as hospitals; if they were not called asylums there would be less tendency to regard them as such, and harmless chronics might often find their way home from the hospital when their friends would hardly dare or care to bring them out of an asylum. If in your judgment a change of the name of this institution would seem advisable, I would respectfully recommend that it be called Lakeview Hospital for Insane.

WATER SUPPLY.

The unexampled subsidence in the water level of the lake has been partly responsible for uncovering some defects in the system of supplying water to this institution. Twice during the present year in January and in September, it has been necessary to remove the stones in the wharf from the water supply pipe, in order that the defective joints might be properly caulked. On each occasion it was found that the defective joints admitted both air and water—the water of course being the stagnant and polluted water lying under the wharf.

That there has so far been no outbreak of typhoid fever here is more the result of good luck than good management, because the unfiltered sewage passing through the sewer into the lake only a few hundred yards from the intake pipe, might easily be driven by an eastern gale across the foot of the lot to the intake pipe, and there be taken up through the imperfect joints and returned to the patients in their drinking water. During the past few weeks, in company with a workman from the Public Works Department, I made a careful inspection of the intake pipe beyond the wharf, and found at some of the sharply bent flexible joints, the lead which had been used in caulking them, had been partially drawn out, so that the local water entered them. So long however as the present method by suction is employed for bringing the lake water into the pumping station, just so long will there exist the danger of sucking through any imperfect joints, water which has been contaminated by sewage. A much safer and indeed less expensive method of obtaining

water would be by sinking a well at the pumping station and receiving into it water by gravitation through the present intake pipe. This plan would ensure the current from the end of the intake pipe rather than through any joints which might become imperfect through the action of heavy storms. Besides the greater safety of this method, it would be more economical for at the present time the same power is required to suck in the water as to raise it from the pumping station to the reservoir in the centre building ; by allowing the water to flow into the well, there would be a saving of nearly half the coal now used in connection with the water supply of this Institution.

In order to avoid the possibility of a water famine here there should be an auxiliary pump at the pumping station ; any break in the pump which has now been running five years would leave the institution without the use of water.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The system of sewage disposal at this Institution is not a good one compared with the one which has been in operation at the London Asylum during the past several years. When the present system was introduced here there was no better one known in Ontario, but owing to the rapid development of this subject during the past few years it has now been established beyond question that the intermittent downward filtration system by means of trenches between properly prepared beds in the open air is far the most efficient method where the soil is suitable. In a most instructive paper on the question of sewage disposal, read at Belleville, last August, by that accomplished expert on the question Mr. C. G. Horetzky, he so completely reviewed the whole situation as far as this system here is concerned that I beg to reproduce his references and recommendations for your consideration :—

“ Before closing this paper, I think it proper to state that efficient as the polarite filters are for the treatment of the partially clarified sewage effluent, they become practically useless whenever the saponaceous waste liquids from the laundries are run upon them.”

“ At Mimico Asylum, where the laundries are at work during four days of the week, it has been found necessary during that period to send the effluent into the lake unfiltered in order to avoid clogging.”

“ As the average daily of mixed sewage and laundry waste of this Institution is about 70,000 gallons, it may be seen that a weekly discharge into Lake Ontario, of at least 250,000 gallons of unfiltered sewage effluent, from which only 50 per cent of the organic matter has been removed, must take place under these conditions.”

“ Even such an effluent properly treated with iron and aluminum salts, will not produce a public nuisance ; but unfortunately in this instance appearances are unfavorable, inasmuch as previous to the construction of the sewage works, the Asylum discharged its sewage upon the shore at this very spot and the results are still well *en evidence*, the present low water having exposed a large area of beach upon which to-day the foul deposit of former years remains to assail the senses, throw discredit upon the present precipitation works, and very materially mar the advantage of the fine situation more especially with an easterly wind.”

“ Here then we have a case for the application of combined precipitation and land disposal such as I have already adverted to. The soil adjoining the present sewage works is clayey and unsuitable for such a system as obtains at London ; but by working the soil up into a fit state, by underdrainage and perhaps an admixture of more permeable material we can adapt it for the reception and disposal of partially clarified tank effluent either by broad irrigation or by a method of beds and ditches.”

“ The Asylum has land and can command the labour necessary to carry out this innovation, while a trifling expense will suffice for the few additional feet of suction and

discharge pipe required to connect the present pump with the proposed land tract. A good site for irrigation is obtainable close to the works."

"Two acres are necessary for daily treatment of 70,000 gallons of tank effluent, during the four consecutive days of laundry work."

"The rest of week's sewage can easily pass through the polarite filters. Such a scheme would entirely obviate the present difficulty."

No description of the sewage disposal here could be more accurate or graphic than that given above by Mr. Horetzky, and while he was speaking to a sanitary association and illustrating the various known methods by individual instances, the gravity of the imperfect system here cannot safely be ignored any longer.

AMUSEMENTS.

The indoor winter amusements are of very little benefit to the patients at this Institution on account of the want of an amusement hall. The industrial room which is used for the patients' dances and concerts is situated immediatly over the boiler house, and besides being inadequate in size (27x37 feet) it is so insufferably hot that any advantage which might attend the amusement is more than counterbalanced by the danger to the patients of contracting colds after leaving the over-heated room. This same room is the only place in which Divine service can be held on Sundays and it is not only too small for this purpose but also unsuitable in other important respects.

In this connection I beg to call your attention to what is possibly the greatest need of this Institution at the present time, namely a building which would furnish accommodation for the greater safety of the stores—for the purpose of holding Divine service on Sundays—and for the provision of a suitable amusement hall for the use of the patients; such a building could be largely constructed by institution labor and would for years to come benefit the men whose very hands would do the work.

(1) Store. The present rooms, four in number, in which the stores are now kept, are, as you know, entirely inadequate for the present purpose.

The contents of the store are too valuable to be kept in the centre building, in which is also situated the kitchen, laundry, bake-shop and boiler-house, in such a manner that they almost surround the store, and as each of these places contributes an element of danger in the way of fire, their combined contribution in that direction makes a danger as great as it could possibly be. To my mind the retaining of the stores in their present location cannot be defended on any ground, and though our fire protection system is a good one, still I very decidedly feel that we are not wisely protecting our stores at the present time. In the event of a fire starting in the centre building at any of the four above mentioned points, namely, kitchen, laundry, bake-shop or boiler-house, no matter how perfect the fire appliances it would be impossible to save the stores from almost total destruction.

The rooms which are now occupied by the stores are required for other purposes; one of them should be used for an employees' dining room, and one is required for the additional laundry work which must soon be done; the others are needed for industrial rooms.

Some of the goods which should be kept along with the stores in the custody of the store-keeper, cannot now be so kept because of want of room.

(2) Chapel. I am ashamed to say to you that the present room in which Divine service is held on Sundays will not accommodate all who would like to attend. In the new chapel there should be a chancel with sliding doors at one end similar to that in the chapel at the London Asylum, so that the Roman Catholic service may also be celebrated in the same building.

(3) Amusement Hall. If amusements are of any value to insane men and women they are practically deprived of that benefit at this Institution. As above stated the

room is just above the boilers which make it exceedingly hot ; its capacity is so limited that when used it is always uncomfortably crowded ; so that not only is a large number of patients deprived of the advantages of the amusements, but even those who do attend are subject to the discomforts of the heat and the crowd, and the so-called amusement is of comparatively little value to them.

Then under the present arrangement every time a concert company comes here from the city, they have to pass through the kitchen and devious halls before they can reach the small room for the concert and when they have reached it, the provision is so meagre that the reflection upon the management is, to say the least, exceedingly unfavorable.

A building constructed with a room on the ground floor for a store, and a room on the first floor for a chapel and amusement hall with a desk and chancel at one end and a stage at the other, could be inexpensively built and would fill what must remain an imperative three-fold want so long as the Institution stands and so long as there is no relief granted.

GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

In October last, Mr. Samuel Mathieson, was appointed to the position of gardener, succeeding Mr. Warner, the former gardener. A few months after his appointment, plans were prepared for the ornamentation of all the grounds, and after careful consideration they received your approval. Since that time the work of carrying out those plans has been steadily pursued, and although one year's application to the task has not made a very marked change in the appearance of the grounds, still the most important foundation work has been successfully accomplished. Fifty patients were engaged nearly two months on the road between the lodge gate and the bridge across the ravine ; this road like the other roads about the place, was formerly only 20 feet wide ; it was all taken up, its course was somewhat altered, and it was all made anew with heavy stones in the roadbed first, and these were covered with small broken stones which in turn were covered with coal cinders. Two hundred yards of this road is now 30 feet wide with a beautiful boulevard on either side and it is so substantially built that it will last for all time to come. While it was in course of construction the sidewalk was moved westward and all the ground between it and the bed of the creek was graded to correspond with the boulevards.

Under the gardener's supervision, excavations were also made for the cellar and drains of the Superintendent's residence ; extensive grading and levelling have been done on the field south of the cottages where an amusement ground and cricket oval is being prepared ; and a great deal of labor has also been expended on the wharf from which the stones have been twice removed so that the necessary repairs could be made upon the defective joints of the water supply pipes.

The foregoing together with the labor of cultivating the garden and growing fruits and vegetables in such quantities that the patients have been abundantly supplied with them, and also the skill and labor of keeping the lawns and flower-beds in first-class order, have given Mr. Mathieson an opportunity to demonstrate that your high expectations of his professional ability and untiring industry have been more than realized.

The present small greenhouse is constantly overcrowded and has only half the capacity which is required for flowers for the grounds ; it is fortunately built in such a manner that an addition to it can easily be constructed for a few hundred dollars so that winter accommodation may be provided for the plants which are placed about the grounds in summer. The greenhouse and garden afford the most valuable variety of employment for patients, and as the gardener possesses in a high degree the faculty of interesting patients in his department, it would be profitable in this respect as well that an extension should be made to the present house in the early spring.

FARM.

Mr. Bolton has conducted the operations of his department with admirable judgment and infinite devotion and he has had the satisfaction of reaping crops, even during the exceptionally dry season considerably above the average yield. The milk product of the dairy has been large and management of the piggery has been attended with profitable returns. Besides the usual work connected with the farm lands, the dairy, and the piggery, there has been a large amount of underdraining accomplished, and some previously untilled land has been brought under cultivation.

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The work done in Mr. Adam Dyer's department during the last year has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations ; besides the large share of skilful work which he has done with his own hands he has succeeded in enlisting the interest of a number of artisan patients in his work and persuading them to help with any sort of undertaking he may have in hand.

One of the most difficult problems connected with the management of an institution like this is to find suitable employment for all the patients, and when the artisans about an institution understand this problem and make it their own to solve, not only is the present happiness of the patients greatly increased but their prospect of recovery is materially advanced.

Early in the spring 150 yards of picket fence were put up thus completing the new fence along the front road. The sidewalk from the lodge gate to the ravine (200 yards) was taken up and relaid farther westward. A new sidewalk was put down all along the lake front from each end of the pavilion (400 yards) thus making a most enjoyable promenade for the patients by the waterside. A verandah which had been much needed for the farmer's house was erected, and some flooring put down in the assistant farmer's house. New storerooms were fitted up in each cottage ; and an almost endless number of repairs have made for the carpenter a very busy year's work.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the engineer at this institution embrace the care and management of a valuable electrical plant in addition to the ordinary duties of that position, and the institution is exceedingly fortunate in having at the head of this department, Mr. John Gourlay who has a thorough practical knowledge of electricity as well as of steam. I do not mind admitting that by carrying out some of his recommendations during the year in steam-fitting there has been effected a saving in the matter of coal consumption alone which would more than equal his salary.

One of the most valuable achievements in this department has been the connection made between the water pipe from the pumping-station and the fire hydrants ; this connection was made in the rear court of the cottages for women so that in the event of a fire in the centre building making it impossible to work the fire pump in the boiler house, pressure may still be kept up by connecting the water supply pipe directly with the fire hydrant system.

Another most valuable piece of work was the erection of a tank to receive the return condensation from the kitchen and conduct it to the boiler, thereby effecting a material saving in coal consumption.

The raising to a uniform level of the fire hydrants, and the placing of a relief valve upon the pump to insure against damage upon the sudden closing of the hydrants, were important and much needed improvements in the fire department.

Reconstruction of the heating of the carpenter shop—and numberless repairs and extensive alterations inaugurated and carried out with a view of saving coal, and making the equipment more complete have given the engineer and his staff throughout the year a heavier burden to bear than should have been required of them.

MASON'S DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Benjamin Watson, as mason in the early part of the year, has proved of the greatest value to the Institution ; the skill and rapidity of his work in every branch of his department not only deserve the exceptional recommendations which he brought with him, but have amply justified the high opinion which you had formed of his sterling worth.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department has re-organized the steam kettles in the kitchen, placing them together in the centre of the room upon a large iron tray, and repairing the decayed floor where they formerly stood ; in their present location these kettles are working satisfactorily.

The erection of a residence for the medical superintendent has also been under the supervision of this department, although the work of the construction has been largely done by Institution labor.

Repairs upon the water supply pipes and upon the fire hydrant system have also been successfully accomplished by this department.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Institution is under a debt of gratitude to the local clergymen at Mimico, who regularly come in turn to conduct services here every Sunday morning, and who also come to make pastoral calls during the week. At the institutions near the larger cities this duty is shared by a much larger number of clergymen, but during the past year Rev. Canon Tremaine, Rev. Mr. Brown, and Rev. Alex. McMillan, have cheerfully divided the work among themselves. Rev. Father Cherrier, has also been assiduous in his attention to the spiritual requirements of those of the Roman Catholic faith.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The medical staff of this Institution for 600 patients consists of the medical superintendent and one assistant physician, Dr. Barber. It is the fourth largest asylum in the Province, and yet it is the only asylum with a medical staff of less than three qualified medical officers. Of Dr. Barber's interest, energy, and application I have only words of commendation to use, but with the enormous work of reconstruction, and the admission of new acute patients form a large district, it is at least reasonable to expect that an additional medical officer will be appointed at once.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

In November last, Miss Billington, who had been assistant matron at the London Asylum for four years was found worthy of promotion to the position of matron at this Institution upon Miss Watson's removal to the Brockville Asylum ; since that time she has continued to deserve the good opinion which you entertained of her at her former post.

Later in the year Mr. W. P. Sturt, was appointed to the position of bursar's clerk, a position by the way, of much greater importance than its title would indicate, and one which taking into account its labor and responsibility, is very inadequately remunerated at this Institution.

During my past eighteen years' service under the Ontario Government, I have never known a more earnest and enthusiastic staff of officers and employees ; they all seem to feel that this Institution is their home and that its happiness and successful progress is a personal matter with them, and that the measure of attainment of these desirable conditions depends upon their own individual efforts.

I desire to thank you sincerely on their behalf and on my own for your considerate counsel and support in meeting the many difficulties which have presented themselves in the work of reconstruction and management of this Institution during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

N. H. BEEMER.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Mimico, for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1894				296	286	582
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	44	35	79			
" Medical Certificate	31	38	69	75	73	148
Total number under treatment during year				371	359	730
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	13	16	29			
" improved	2	2	4			
" unimproved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year.....	15	19	34			
Died	18	25	43			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	36	37	73	71	81	152
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1895.....				300	278	578
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				446	423	869
" discharged.....	27	31	58			
" died	73	74	147			
" eloped.....	6		6			
" transferred	40	40	80	146	145	291
" remaining, 30th September, 1895				300	278	578
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1895...	6		6			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1894 to 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of August, 1895).....	303	286	589
Minimum " " " (on the 27th of December, 1894).....	264	251	515
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	107,907	101,351	209,264
Daily average population.....	295.64	277.67	573.31

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Married.....	21	44	65	102	190	292	357
Widowed.....	54	29	83	269	160	429	512
Single.....							
Not reported.....							
Total.....	75	73	148	371	350	721	869
Religion.							
Presbyterians.....	13	12	25	58	51	109	134
Episcopalians.....	19	14	33	75	81	156	189
Methodists.....	12	21	33	72	58	130	163
Baptists.....	3	2	5	7	14	21	26
Congregationalists.....				1		1	1
Roman Catholics.....	23	21	44	102	99	201	245
Mennonites.....							
Quakers.....							
Infidels.....							
Other denominations.....	3	1	4	29	19	48	52
Not reported.....	2	2	4	26	28	54	58
Total.....	75	73	148	371	350	721	869
Nationalities.							
English.....	12	8	20	44	32	76	96
Irish.....	8	19	27	81	94	175	202
Scotch.....	3	7	10	21	26	47	57
Canadian.....	47	34	81	194	171	365	446
United States.....	2	3	5	7	10	17	22
Other countries.....	2	1	3	11	8	19	22
Unknown.....	1	1	2	13	9	22	24
Total.....	75	73	148	371	350	721	869

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	2	2	4	1	.....	1	5
Brant	3	1	4	3	1	4	8
Bruce .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5
Carleton .....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	21	21
Dufferin	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Elgin	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6
Frontenac .....	.....	2	2	9	12	21	23
Grey	3	2	5	14	6	20	25
Haldimand	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Halton	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	5
Hastings	2	3	5	19	27	46	51
Huron .....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	9
Kent .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Lambton .....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	8
Lanark	1	.....	1	8	8	16	17
Leeds and Grenville .....	.....	1	1	4	8	12	13
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	3	5	8	9
Lincoln .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2
Middlesex	1	.....	1	11	5	16	17
Muskoka District	3	1	4	1	.....	1	5
Nipissing	1	1	2	3	.....	3	5
Norfolk	2	3	5	.....	1	1	6
Northumberland and Durham	3	3	6	24	25	49	55
Ontario	1	8	9	25	16	41	50
Oxford .....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10	10
Parry Sound	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Peel	4	4	8	8	6	14	22
Perth .....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	7
Peterborough	7	5	12	16	14	30	42
Prescott and Russell .....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	11
Prince Edward .....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	8
Rainy River .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Renfrew .....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	9
Simcoe	8	9	17	2	6	8	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	14
Thunder Bay	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Victoria	7	2	9	13	9	22	31
Waterloo	1	.....	1	2	2	4	5
Welland .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2
Wellington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Wentworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
York	17	24	41	126	134	260	301
Not classed .....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	11
Total admissions	75	73	148	371	350	721	869

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	4
Brant.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	4
Bruce.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Carleton.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14	14
Dufferin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Elgin.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Frontenac.....	.....	1	1	3	6	9	10
Grey.....	3	1	4	9	6	15	19
Halton.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hastings.....	.....	2	2	16	21	37	39
Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Lambton.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Lanark.....	1	.....	1	6	6	12	13
Leeds and Grenville.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington.....	1	.....	1	2	6	8	9
Middlesex.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	8
Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Muskoka District.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nipissing.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Norfolk.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Northumberland and Durham.....	2	.....	2	14	14	28	30
Ontario.....	.....	1	1	19	8	27	28
Oxford.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	9
Parry Sound.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Peel.....	3	2	5	7	4	11	16
Perth.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Peterborough.....	5	3	8	14	10	24	32
Prescott and Russell.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	10
Prince Edward.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Rainy River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Renfrew.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Simcoe.....	4	4	8	2	3	5	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Victoria.....	5	1	6	13	8	21	27
Waterloo.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	4
Welland.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2
Wellington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wentworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
York.....	9	16	25	109	96	205	230
Not classed.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	8
Total admissions.....	45	35	80	285	231	516	596

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	I. M.	F	July	21, 1891.	November	27, 1894.	Unimproved.
2	E. A.	F	June	14, 1894.	January	10, 1895.	Recovered.
3	S. C. M.	M	August	21, 1891.	"	11, "	"
4	A. G.	M	April	16, 1894.	February	2, "	"
5	E. H. A.	F	October	24, 1893.	"	27, "	"
6	C. M.	F	June	9, 1894.	March	5, "	"
7	A. J. F.	F	"	25, 1894.	"	29, "	Improved.
8	M. J. G.	F	October	3, 1894.	April	8, "	Recovered.
9	D. M.	M	"	1, 1890.	"	8, "	Improved.
10	J. T.	M	September	15, 1892.	"	8, "	Recovered.
11	M. D.	F	December	4, 1894.	May	6, "	"
12	W. S. M.	M	March	1, 1895.	"	30, "	"
13	M. G. H.	F	October	13, 1894.	June	8, "	"
14	J. W. A.	M	April	20, 1894.	"	21, "	"
15	P. C.	M	January	20, 1895.	July	5, "	Improved.
16	D. J. M.	M	March	1, 1895.	"	10, "	Recovered.
17	H. B.	F	February	4, 1895.	July	13, "	"
18	J. O'B.	M	"	13, 1895.	August	13, "	"
19	J. B.	M	March	13, 1895.	"	15, "	"
20	M. A. C.	F	January	30, 1895.	"	16, "	"
21	C. B.	M	"	29, 1895.	"	30, "	"
22	W. W.	M	November	6, 1894.	"	30, "	"
23	S. G.	F	December	15, 1893.	"	31, "	"
24	L. R.	F	June	6, 1894.	September	11, "	"
25	A. W.	F	"	22, 1895.	"	13, "	"
26	J. S.	F	March	13, 1895.	"	16, "	"
27	H. J.	M	June	14, 1895.	"	16, "	"
28	A. S.	F	September	9, 1893.	"	16, "	Improved.
29	M. E. J.	F	March	14, 1895.	"	16, "	Recovered.
30	A. P.	F	"	9, 1895.	"	16, "	"
31	M. H.	M	May	14, 1895.	"	18, "	"
32	R. J. M.	M	February	13, 1895.	"	18, "	"
33	G. P.	F	"	22, 1895.	"	27, "	"
34	J. B.	F	April	20, 1895.	"	27, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. T.	F ..	75	October 4, 1894	3	6	17	Phthisis.
2	M. C.	M ..	73	" 4, "	2	10	11	Pneumonia.
3	R. S.	M ..	74	" 5, "	4	8	13	Epilepsy.
4	A. P.	F ..	68	" 22, "	3	9	29	Marasmus.
5	C. W. P. ..	M ..	36	" 11, "	1	2	17	Apoplexy.
6	E. A. M. ...	F ..	40	" 26, "	.....	6	14	Exhaustion of mania.
7	S. A. B. ...	F ..	56	" 31, "	3	11	18	Phthisis.
8	H. H.	M ..	52	November 3, "	.....	6	3	Exhaustion of melancholia.
9	K. H.	F ..	43	" 4, "	3	8	10	Fatty degeneration of heart.
10	J. A.	M ..	54	" 13, "	.....	6	3	Pneumonia.
11	A. M.	M ..	29	" 16, "	4	9	23	Phthisis.
12	F. W.	M ..	60	" 19, "	4	9	28	Epilepsy.
13	J. T.	F ..	54	December 19, "	1	.....	4	Phthisis.
14	A. C.	F ..	35	January 1, 1895	3	1	6	"
15	B. H.	F ..	68	" 11, "	1	.....	26	Senile decay.
16	M. M.	F ..	52	February 4, "	.....	.....	5	Apoplexy.
17	W. H. D. ..	M ..	51	" 14, "	2	4	22	Phthisis.
18	J. G.	F ..	46	March 6, "	.....	.....	13	Exhaustion of mania.
19	D. H.	M ..	66	" 14, "	.....	2	4	Mitral regurg.
20	M. C.	F ..	54	" 18, "	1	3	3	Marasmus.
21	D. B.	M ..	35	" 25, "	4	5	24	Phthisis.
22	M. A. C. ...	F ..	52	" 31, "	2	11	13	Pneumonia.
23	C. M.	F ..	66	April 4, "	4	4	22	Senile decay.
24	A. S.	F ..	29	" 13, "	2	4	26	Phthisis.
25	M. D.	F ..	79	" 13, "	1	3	28	Apoplexy.
26	W. G.	M ..	39	" 17, "	3	8	25	Phthisis.
27	J. M.	F ..	71	" 22, "	4	1	28	Purpura.
28	C. W.	F ..	39	" 24, "	2	8	30	Phthisis.
29	J. W.	M ..	41	May 5, "	.....	3	27	Epilepsy.
30	A. F.	F ..	62	" 6, "	4	5	23	Exhaust'n of dementia.
31	T. B.	M ..	50	" 7, "	3	.....	25	Apoplexy.
32	W. S.	M ..	71	" 15, "	.....	4	7	Exhaust'n of dementia.
33	E. B.	F ..	24	" 17, "	.....	1	2	Exhaustion of mania.
34	J. S.	F ..	74	" 22, "	4	2	30	Exhaust'n of dementia.
35	E. M.	F ..	74	" 27, "	3	1	8	Apoplexy.
36	G. T.	M ..	45	July 22, "	.....	4	2	"
37	H. V.	F ..	62	August 8, "	4	7	1	Ch. Bronchitis.
38	J. L.	F ..	50	" 12, "	4	4	26	Pneumonia.
39	D. O.	M ..	33	" 16, "	3	3	28	Phthisis.
40	D. D.	M ..	53	" 23, "	3	4	4	Epilepsy.
41	A. D.	F ..	65	September 18, "	4	10	5	Senile decay.
42	M. M.	M ..	47	" 21, "	5	8	.....	Epilepsy.
43	E. C.	F ..	35	" 28, "	3	5	10	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Bookkeepers .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Bakers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Butchers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Blacksmiths	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	7
Brass-finishers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Brewers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Broom-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Brickmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Bootblack .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Boilermaker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cabinet-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Coopers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Carpenters	5	.....	5	9	.....	9	14
Clerks	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	6
Clergymen .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Cooks .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cigarmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Coachmen .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Currier .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds .....	.....	15	15	.....	92	92	107
Dressmakers .....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	6
Druggists	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	4
Farmers	17	.....	17	94	.....	94	111
Furriers .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gardeners .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Gunsmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hatters .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Housekeepers .....	.....	35	35	.....	131	131	166
Jewellers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Knitters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Laborers	25	.....	25	118	.....	118	143
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Ladies .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lumbermen	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Lecturers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Milliners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Masons .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Machinists	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Moulders .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Merchants	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Music-teachers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
No occupation	4	13	17	13	42	55	72
Nurses .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	4
Not stated	2	1	3	35	32	67	70

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Prostitutes					1	1	2
Painters	4		4	2		2	6
Printers				3		3	3
Peddlers				2		2	2
Porters				1		1	1
Plumbers				1		1	1
Quarrymen				1		1	1
Spinsters					29	29	29
Sailors	1		1	6		6	7
Students	1	1	2	2	1	3	5
Spinners					1	1	1
Shoemakers				3		3	3
Seamstresses					6	6	
Soap-makers							6
Salesmen				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Shopkeepers		1	1				1
Ship-builders	1		1				1
Silverplaters				1		1	1
Stenographers				1		1	1
Teachers	1	2	3	8	2	10	13
Tailors	1		1	6		6	7
Varnishers				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				2		2	2
Wool carders				1		1	1
Total	75	73	148	369	352	721	869

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1895.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		2	2	3	9	12
Religious excitement				2		2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	2	1	3	2	3	5
Love affairs, including seduction				1	2	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	6	7
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	4	1	5	3	1	4
Venereal disease	1		1	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	5		5			
Overwork	2		2	5		5
Sunstroke	3		3	1		1
Accident or injury	2	1	3	7	2	9
Pregnancy		2	2		2	2
Puerperal		3	3		2	2
Lactation		1	1		1	1
Puberty and change of life		6	6		4	4
Uterine disorders		5	5		4	4
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	1	5	6	1	7
Other forms of brain disease	3	1	4	1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	5	4	9	4	4	8
Fevers				1		1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	13	7	20	1		1
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	7	12			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	2		2			
With other combined cause not ascertained		2	2		2	2
Unknown	24	29	53	36	29	65
Total	75	73	148	75	73	148

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
1	M.	S. C. M.	October	3rd, 1894	3 months	Discharged recovered.
2	F.	C. McF.	"	5th, "	6 "	" "
3	F.	M. J. G.	"	27th, "	3 "	" "
4	M.	R. W.	November	9th, "	6 "	Returned.
5	M.	A. G.	December	19th, "	1 month	Discharged recovered.
6	F.	A. S.	March	13th, "	6 months	" improved.
7	F.	H. B.	April	5th, "	3 "	" recovered.
8	F.	M. J. H.	"	24th, "	1 month	" "
9	M.	W. S. McC.	May	1st, "	1 "	" "
10	F.	J. R.	"	13th, "	1 "	Returned.
11	F.	M. A. C.	"	15th, "	3 months	Discharged recovered.
12	M.	W. H.	"	16th, "	3 "	Returned.
13	M.	W. W.	"	21st, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
14	M.	J. B.	"	24th, "	3 "	" "
15	F.	S. G.	"	28th, "	3 "	" "
16	M.	F. W. C.	June	3rd, "	3 "	Returned.
17	M.	C. B.	"	12th, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
18	F.	M. E. J.	"	14th, "	3 "	" "
19	M.	D. J. McC.	"	15th, "	1 month	Discharged recovered.
20	M.	J. O'B.	"	29th, "	1 "	" "
21	F.	L. R.	July	2nd, "	2 months	" "
22	F.	A. P.	"	16th, "	2 "	" "
23	F.	G. P.	"	25th, "	2 "	" "
24	M.	W. N.	August	7th, "	4 months	Still out.
25	F.	J. S.	"	10th, "	1 month	Discharged recovered.
26	M.	R. J. McC.	"	12th, "	1 "	" "
27	M.	H. J.	"	12th, "	1 "	" "
28	M.	M. H.	"	12th, "	1 "	" "
29	F.	J. B.	"	23rd, "	1 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				15	14	29
Discharged, recovered	11	12	23			
" improved.....		1	1			
Returned to Asylum	3	1	4			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 189	1		1	15	14	29

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
“ 15 “ 20 “	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 “ 25 “	7	6	13	2	3	5	.....	1	1
“ 25 “ 30 “	11	6	17	5	1	6	1	1	2
“ 30 “ 35 “	6	6	12	1	2	3	1	2	3
“ 35 “ 40 “	7	3	10	3	3	6	3	1	4
“ 40 “ 45 “	13	7	20	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
“ 45 “ 50 “	7	10	17	1	2	3	2	1	3
“ 50 “ 55 “	5	8	13	.....	2	2	5	5	10
“ 55 “ 60 “	5	8	13	2	1	3	.....	1	1
“ 60 “ 65 “	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
“ 65 “ 70 “	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
“ 70 “ 75 “	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
“ 75 “ 80 “	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
“ 80 “ 85 “ .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 85 “ 90 “ .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 90 “ 95 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	75	73	148	14	15	29	18	25	43

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,
during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	20	6	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months.....	15	8	.....	.....	.....
“ 2 “ 3 “	9	11	2	.....	.....
“ 3 “ 4 “	3	5	1	.....	.....
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	.....	2	4	.....	1
“ 5 “ 6 “	4	6	4	.....	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “	6	4	8	.....	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	6	2	.....	.....
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	52	1	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	14	2	1	.....
“ 10 “ 11 “ .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
“ 11 “ 12 “	4	4	.....	.....	.....
“ 12 “ 18 “	9	15	2	.....	.....
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	2	25	2	.....	.....
“ 2 to 3 years.....	11	47	1	1	.....
“ 3 “ 4 “	2	116	.....	.....	.....
“ 4 “ 5 “	6	167	.....	1	.....
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	87	.....	1	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 “ 15 “	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 15 “ 20 “	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 years and upwards.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	148	578	29	4	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	3	1,053	.....	1,053
Tailor's shop.....	3	72	258	330
Shoeshop	3	695	.....	695
Engineer's shop	9	2,625	.....	2,625
Blacksmith's shop .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work.....	2	446	.....	446
Repairing roads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodyard and coal shed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakery	2	721	.....	721
Laundry	14	1,013	3,039	4,052
Dairy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piggery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting	3	653	.....	653
Farm	10	2,810	.....	2,810
Garden	12	3,896	.....	3,896
Grounds	30	4,346	.....	4,346
Stable	5	1,509	.....	1,509
Kitchen	16	4,691	118	4,809
Dining-rooms .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers' quarters	5	844	566	1,410
Sewing-rooms	25	.....	6,338	6,338
Knitting	27	174	4,366	4,540
Spinning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	6	.....	1,679	1,679
Wards	92	19,703	1,852	21,555
Halls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storeroom.....	1	339	.....	339
General	148	16,661	25,730	42,391
Special	13	1,641	1,202	2,843
Subways	9	2,615	.....	2,615
Total	398	66,507	45,148	111,655

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1895, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	1	3
Brant	5	2	7
Bruce	1	2	3
Carleton .....	.....	1	1
Dufferin	2	1	3
Dundas .....	.....	.....	.....
Durham	6	8	14
Elgin	5	.....	5
Essex	4	2	6
Frontenac	3	11	14
Glengarry .....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville .....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	15	6	21
Haldimand .....	.....	1	1
Halton	1	2	3
Hastings	14	25	39
Huron	4	1	5
Kent	2	.....	2
Lambton	4	1	5
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds	1	1	.....
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1
Lincoln	1	1	2
Middlesex	11	5	16
Muskoka District	2	.....	2
Nipissing District	2	1	3
Norfolk	2	4	6
Northumberland	16	10	26
Ontario	19	17	36
Oxford	7	2	9
Parry Sound District	2	.....	2
Peel	9	7	16
Perth	5	1	6
Peterborough	17	14	31
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	2	4	6
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Renfrew .....	.....	.....	.....
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	7	13	20
Stormont .....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2
Victoria	16	11	27
Waterloo	3	2	5
Welland	1	1	2
Wellington .....	.....	1	1
Wentworth .....	.....	4	4
York	102	115	217
Not classed, unknown, etc	1	2	3
Total	300	278	578

TABLE
Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries, or unknown.
A. D.	42		1	York.		1				
M. E. B.	45		1	Stormont.	1					
M. B.	63		1	Prescott.			1			
J. C.	43		1	Stormont.	1					
M. C.	57		1	Lennox.			1			
L. C.	59		1	Carleton.	1					
J. C.	61		1	"			1			
M. D.	51		1	Prescott.	1					
J. D.	55		1	Lennox.	1					
J. D.	55		1	Lanark.	1					
B. D.	42		1	"	1					
M. F.	47		1	Renfrew.	1					
M. F.	77		1	"			1			
E. F.	54		1	Carleton.	1					
C. H.	40		1	Stormont.	1					
A. H.	31		1	Lennox.		1				
A. K.	48		1	Carleton.	1					
S. K.	60		1	"	1					
M. A. L.	79		1	Stormont.			1			
S. L.	53		1	Lanark.	1					
B. E.	33		1	Addington.	1					
M. L.	49		1	Carleton.	1					
J. L.			1	Renfrew.	1					
B. M.	58		1	Grenville.						
E. M.	55		1	"	1					
M. A. M.	42		1	Dundas.	1					
C. M.	67		1	Renfrew.				1		
W. M.	61		1	Glengarry.				1		
M. E. M.	33		1	Prescott.	1					
C. M.	55		1	Leeds.	1					
M. P.	64		1	Lanark.	1					
P. P.	68		1	Lennox.	1					
R. P.	33		1	Grenville.	1					
M. S.	70		1	Carleton.			1			
G. S.	52		1	Lanark.			1			
E. J. T.	34		1	Carleton.	1					
J. F.	62		1	Frontenac.				1		
J. B.	57	1		Prescott.	1					
J. B. B.	51	1		Lanark.	1					
H. B.	36	1		Renfrew.						1
J. C.		1		Prescott.	1					
T. C.	30	1		Carleton.			1			
F. D.	47	1		"	1					
P. D.		1		Glengarry.			1			
T. J. D.		1		Prescott.	1					
P. J. D.	32	1		Lanark.	1					
J. R. D.	40	1		"				1		
J. F.	46	1		Addington.	1					
T. G.	52	1		Lanark.	1					
H. I.	47	1		"			1			
R. J.	57	1		Carleton.			1			
R. K.	57	1		"			1			
J. E.	42	1		"			1			

No. 14.

to other asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of Insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of Eng-land.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denom-inations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Y'rs.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1						1			1		None	Brockville.
						1	22		1		"	"
1						1	13			1	"	"
	1				1	1			1		Housemaid	"
		1					14		1		Domestic	"
	1				1	1	31		1		"	"
			1			1	16		1		"	"
	1				1		21		1		Vagrant	"
						1	22		1		None	"
		1				1	30		1		Home duties	"
	1					1	20		1		Servant	"
	1					1	21			1	Home duties	"
	1				1		29		1		"	"
1					1		35			1	"	"
			1		1		10		1		Domestic	"
			1			1	8		1		"	"
	1					1	1		1		Home duties	"
1					1		23			1	Domestic	"
			1		1		30			1	"	"
1						1	16		1		Home duties	"
			1		1		3		1		"	"
	1					1	15		1		"	"
	1				1		22		1		None	"
	1					1				1	"	"
				1	1		27			1	Seamstress	"
					1		2			1	Home duties	"
		1			1		21			1	"	"
	1				1		27			1	"	"
						1	30		1		None	"
		1				1	16		1		Domestic	"
		1			1		30			1	"	"
			1		1		13	6	1		None	"
			1			1	7		1		Housekeeper	"
	1				1		22	6		1	Home duties	"
1						1	9		1		Domestic	"
1					1		3		1		Home duties	"
	1					1	3		1		Domestic	"
					1		19		1		Farmer	"
	1				1		8		1		Laborer	"
						1	14		1		"	"
	1				1		1		1		"	"
	1					1	2		1		Lumberman	"
	1				1		19		1		Farmer	"
	1					1	23		1		Laborer	"
						1	9		1		Baker	"
						1	8		1		Farmer	"
		1			1		2			1	Wool carder	"
			1			1	21	6	1		Farmer	"
	1				1		11		1		Spinner	"
	1					1	20		1		Farmer	"
	1					1	7		1		Laborer	"
	1				1		13		1		Farmer	"
	1					1	7			1	Bookkeeper	"

TABLE
Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries, or unknown.
J. K.	47	1	.....	Renfrew	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. K.	37	1	.....	Lennox	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. L.	31	1	.....	Russell	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. L.	44	1	.....	Prescott	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. L. ....	.....	1	.....	Lanark .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
J. L.	28	1	.....	Stormont	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. M.	64	1	.....	Leeds .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
J. M.	72	1	.....	Renfrew	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. M.	55	1	.....	Glengarry	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. M.	50	1	.....	Stormont	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. M.	53	1	.....	" .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. O.	37	1	.....	Grenville	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. R.	54	1	.....	Carleton .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
N. R.	39	1	.....	" .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. R.	31	1	.....	" .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. T.	77	1	.....	Lanark .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
P. V.	37	1	.....	Carleton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. W.	43	1	.....	Dundas	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
P. W.	76	1	.....	Russell .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
M. M.	42	1	.....	Frontenac	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 14.—*Concluded.*

to other asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of Insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of Eng-land.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denomi-nations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Y'rs.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1	1					1	10		1		Laborer	Brockville.
						1	6		1		Gardener	"
	1			1		1	15		1		Farmer	"
1							5		1		None	"
		1				1	4		1		Laborer	"
	1					1	1		1		None	"
		1				1	34			1	Laborer	"
		1				1	1			1	Laborer	"
		1				1	22		1		"	"
	1					1	30			1	Farmer	"
	1					1	11			1	"	"
		1				1	9		1		"	"
1						1	8		1		"	"
		1				1	8			1	Student	"
	1				1					1	None	"
	1					1	3		1		Laborer	"
		1				1	18			1	"	"
				1	1		2		1		Clergyman	"
						1	5			1	Farmer	"

TABLE No. 15.

Return of work done in Laundry Department for year ending Sept. 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Laundry.	Cottages.	Total.
Aprons		3,246	3,246
" white.....	7,437		7,437
" colored	2,799		2,799
Blankets	2,268	227	2,495
Bed ticks	691	23	714
Bureau covers.....		24	24
Bath towels.....	3,156	925	4,083
Blouses	130		130
Bibs	23		23
Chemises, cotton	16,549	1,635	18,184
Curtains, pairs	224	39	263
Chemises, flannel.....	551	610	1,161
Counterpanes	743	50	793
Coats	1,892	581	2,473
Cardigan jackets		8	8
Cuffs	2,349		2,349
Collars	3,499		3,499
Caps.....	39		39
Combination suits.....	577		577
Clothes bags	427		427
Corsets	1		1
Cushion covers	6		6
Dresses, cotton.....	8,605	1,302	9,907
" flannel.....		219	219
Dish towels.....	2,908	9,725	12,633
Drawers, cotton.....	2,971	1,169	4,140
" flannel (men).....		393	393
" " (women).....	1,637	224	1,861
Diaper towels	6,976	258	7,234
Dusters	475		475
Dresses, white	61		61
Guernseys	3,025	12	3,037
Handkerchiefs	4,156	389	4,545
Jackets	592		592
Lace (yards).....	19		19
Matrass covers		7	7
Mitts		24	24
Night gowns.....	2,544	1,075	3,619
Neckties	840	522	1,362
Night caps.....		54	54
Night shirts.....	527		527
Overalls	144	69	213
Pillow cases.....	33,166	904	34,070
Pillow ticks		1	1
Petticoats, cotton.....	4,346	669	5,015
" flannel.....	3,200	135	3,335
Pillow shams	507	5	512
Pants	3,261	806	4,067
Pinafiores	16		16
Quilts	1,498	87	1,585
Roller towels.....	3,458	521	3,979
Stockings	320	12,748	13,068
Socks	7,931	6,793	14,724
Sheets	38,898	1,980	40,878
Shawls.....	17	6	23
Shirts, white	843		843
" colored	13,339	891	14,230
" flannel.....	45	402	447

TABLE No. 15.—*Concluded.*

Return of work done in Laundry Department for year ending September 30th, 1895

Articles.	Laundry.	Cottages.	Total.
Skirts of dresses.....			
Table cloths.....	5,766	27	5,793
Toilet covers.....	711		711
Table napkins.....	3,920		3,920
Uniforms, etc.....	342	7	349
Undershirts.....		57	57
Underwaists.....	293		293
Vests.....	27	94	121
Total.....	200,747	48,943	249,690

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in Tailoring Department for year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Total
Tweed coats.....	255	12	267
Tweed pants.....	359	28	387
Tweed vests.....	45	8	53
Moleskin coats.....	19		19
Moleskin pants.....	37		37
Corduroy coats.....	20		20
Corduroy pants.....	36		36
Denim jackets.....	38	13	51
Denim overalls.....	83	15	98
Combination suits.....	2		2
Tweed overcoats.....	6	2	8
Lustre coats.....	16		16
Uniform coats.....	43	5	48
Uniform pants.....	29	7	36
Moleskin slippers.....	2		2
Neckties.....	112		112
Total.....	1,102	90	1,192

TABLE No. 17.

Return of work doing in Sewing Room for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Cut or made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons	452	112	564
Cuffs.....	55	.....	55
Caps	112	.....	112
Curtains	72	.....	72
Combination suits	42	.....	42
Clothes bags.....	45	1	46
Chemises.....	363	.....	363
Dresses	420	.....	420
Drawers.....	326	.....	326
Dynamo covers	1	.....	1
Night dresses	98	.....	98
Night shirts	19	.....	19
Mattress covers	12	.....	12
Pillow cases	574	121	695
" ticks	10	.....	10
" shams	19	.....	19
Petticoats	172	.....	172
Pudding cloths	16	.....	16
Quilts	23	54	77
Rugs	64	.....	64
Sheets	467	138	605
Shrouds.....	32	.....	32
Shirts.....	353	1,064	1,417
Sofa pillows	4	.....	4
Tea cosies	1	.....	1
Toilet covers	18	.....	18
Towels.....	556	.....	556
Table napkins	72	.....	72
Ticks	42	.....	42
Uniforms	63	.....	63
Underwaists.....	4	.....	4
Tablecloths	170	.....	170
Total	4,677	1,490	6,167

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in Cottages for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aprons		387	387	77	1,235	1,312
“ uniform		58	58			
Blankets				75	23	98
Bed ticks		13	13	59	39	98
Bureau covers		12	12			
Blinds				4	22	26
Books covered		241	241			
Bandages, cotton, yards	148		148			
“ woollen, yards	6		6			
Combination suits					399	399
Chemises, cotton		307	307		3,316	3,316
Clothes bags		22	22		22	22
Cuffs, uniform		41	41			
Curtains, pairs		16	16		7	7
Chemises, flannel		38	88		482	482
Corsets, pairs					7	7
Coats				1,933		1,933
Caps				2		2
Carriage robes				21		21
Dresses, cotton		108	108		5,615	5,615
“ flannel		16	16		443	443
“ skirts		132	132			
Dish towels		396	396			
Drawers, cotton		109	109		1,221	1,221
“ flannel, men's		110	110		250	250
“ “ women's		42	42		223	223
Dinner jackets				61		61
Flannel petticoats		25	25		324	324
Frilling, yards		11	11			
Flour bags					48	48
Hoods					10	10
Mattress covers		17	17		332	332
Mats	4	26	30			
Mitts		3	3	19		19
Night gowns		106	106		824	824
Neckties		15	15			
Napkins, table		30	30			
Overalls				214		214
Pillow cases		509	509	84	1,153	1,237
Pillow ticks				61	283	344
Petticoats, cotton		118	118		3,429	3,429
Pudding cloths		47	47			
Pants				2,541		2,541
Potato nets	25		25			
Quilts		38	38	106		106
Roller towels		179	179	45	333	378
Rugs		80	80		460	460
Stockings, woollen	5	380	385		5,504	5,504
Socks	490	89	579	1,167	1,790	2,957
Sheets		481	481	36	1,501	1,537
Shawls					1	1
Shirts, cotton		373	373	1,217	2	1,219
Shirts, flannel		2	2	259		259
Shrouds		10	10			
Tablecloths		109	109			
Tennis net	1		1			
Table drapes	18		18			
Uniform dresses		34	34			
“ caps		35	35			
Undershirts		4	4			
Vests				279		279
Washstand covers		2	2			
Totals	697	4,771	5,468	8,260	29,298	37,558

TABLE No. 19.

Work done in Shoemaking Department for year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Number pairs.
Long boots	10
Brogans.....	41
Men's buckle slippers	31
Women's "	1
Men's slippers	114
Women's "	190
Men's lace boots.....	5
Men's braces	145
Repaired	586
Total.....	1,123

TABLE No. 20.

Work done in Painting Department for year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Number.
Rooms painted.....	31
Halls "	3
Fire pails "	40
Greenhouse "	1
Waggon "	1
Settees "	20
Doors grained	73
Wardrobes painted	5
Case of drawers "	1
Desk "	1
Coffins "	20
Fence " yards.....	300
Fanlights lettered	10
Sign boards "	40

TABLE No. 21.

Work done in Engineering Department for year ending 30th September, 1895.

Description.	Number.
Basins repaired	113
Closets “	289
Sinks “	29
Soil pipes “	29
Valves “	106
Radiators “	22
Water pipes repaired	27
Steam pipes “	49
Waiters “	4
Lawn mowers “	27
Steam trap “	1
Pipe laid and put up	3,200 feet.
Steam pipe covered	300 feet.
Fire alarm whistle put up	
Eave troughing	100 feet.
Tea urn trays made	2
Fire hydrants extended	6
New closets put in	3
Sewer pipes laid	1,000 feet.
Cesspool traps put in	5
Electric light poles made	10
Refrigerators repaired and relined	1
Electric arc lights put up and wired	10
Reconstructed water supply pipes for fire purposes.	
“ heating of carpenter shop, kitchen, sewing-room, and steam urns and kettles in kitchen.	
“ electric wiring of kitchen and dining-room.	
“ weigh scales.	
Put up new 900 gals. hot water cylinder also tank for condensed steam return from kitchen.	

TABLE No. 22.

Work done in Carpentering Department for year ending September 30th, 1895.

Description.	Made.	Repaired.
Oak wardrobe	1	.....
“ case of drawers	1	.....
“ desk	1	.....
Pine wardrobes	5	.....
Filing case	1	.....
Counter	1	.....
Rinsing vat	1	.....
Stoneboat	1	.....
Doors	7	118
Door frames	15	.....
Packing cases	14	.....
Pantries reshelved	2	.....
Hot-bed sash	30	.....
Window sash	8	28
Seed boxes	90	.....
Ladders	2	.....
Step ladders	7	.....
Mat frames	16	.....
Coffins	24	.....
Shelving	380 feet.	.....
Floor rubbers	22	.....
Window frames	4	.....
Medicine cupboard	1	.....
Mortise locks	38	31
Cupboard locks	33	.....
Drawer locks	9	.....
Mop handles	31	.....
Store rooms shelved	11	.....
Dust boxes	11	.....
Fence	450 feet.	.....
Sidewalk	2,250 “	.....
Verandah	1	.....
Curtain poles	16	.....
Window and door screens	40	20
Wagon boxes	1	2
Window blinds .....	.....	258
Tables .....	.....	26
Chairs .....	.....	100
Windows .....	.....	58
Cutters .....	.....	2
Wheelbarrows .....	.....	7
Carts .....	.....	2
Weigh scales .....	.....	1
Washstands .....	.....	17
Stairs .....	.....	4
Floors .....	.....	6
Brooms .....	.....	30
Settees .....	.....	40
Closets .....	.....	65

TABLE No. 23.

Return of Garden Produce for year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ c.
Apples	400 barrels.	800 00
" crab	9 bushels.	16 00
Asparagus	756 bunches.	15 12
Beets	1,425 "	28 50
"	400 bushels.	120 00
Beans	768 pecks.	153 60
Carrots	1,264 bunches.	12 64
"	310 bushels.	93 00
Currants	149 quarts.	11 92
Cabbage	9,674 heads.	386 96
" red	580 "	23 20
Cauliflower	3,000 "	150 00
Corn	1,940 dozen.	194 00
Celery	6,200 heads.	186 00
Cress	100 bunches.	2 00
Cucumbers	9,520 "	95 20
Grapes	30 pounds.	1 50
Melons	100 "	10 00
Mint	100 bunches.	3 00
Onions	3,310 "	66 20
"	400 bushels.	240 00
Pears	60 "	90 00
Peas	626 pecks.	93 90
Parsley	1,500 bunches.	15 00
Parsnips	550 bushels.	275 00
Rhubarb	4,012 bunches.	80 24
Radishes	9,775 "	293 25
Spinach	150 pecks.	15 00
Sage	70 bunches.	3 50
Squash	200 "	20 00
Tomatoes	250 bushels.	100 00
Potatoes, early	110 "	110 00
Turnips	100 "	20 00
Vegetable oyster	150 "	75 00
Lettuce	9,520 bunches.	285 60
Raspberries	336 quarts.	26 88
	17,435	1,394 80
	500	125 00
Total		\$5,631 83

TABLE No. 24.

Return of farm produce for year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beets	20 bushels.	8 00
Beans, green	20 "	16 00
" field	45 "	76 50
Cucumbers	500	5 00
Cabbage	500	25 00
Cauliflower.....	160	8 00
Corn.....	100 dozen.	10 00
Lettuce	500 bunches.	15 00
Onions, green	500 "	10 00
"	5 bushels.	3 00
Peas, green	20 "	12 00
"	200 "	120 00
Potatoes	4,000 "	1,200 00
Parsnips	10 "	5 00
Radishes	100 bunches.	3 00
Rhubarb	300 "	6 00
Tomatoes	30 bushels.	12 00
Oats	1,200 "	360 00
Hay	46 tons.	690 00
Straw	20 "	160 00
Mangolds	150 "	1,050 00
Green corn for cows.....	92 loads.	92 00
Ensilage corn.....	200 tons.	400 00
Pasturage		49 00
Milk.....	16,785 gallons.	2,685 60
Eggs	311 dozen.	37 32
Calves sold	6	4 50
Pork sold	13,234 pounds.	692 67
Total value.....		\$7,765 59

MIMICO ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1895.

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
1894.			1894.		
October 2..	To cash paid W. Ryan for 101 bushels oats @ 35 cents,		October 1..	By cash balance on hand.....	310 97
" 2.	41 sacks @ 10 cents	39 45	" 14..	from W. Ryan for 12 hogs, 1,502 lb. @ 7c.	112 14
" 11..	R. Hunter, exchange on 2 cows	25 25	1895.		
" 15..	W. C. Barber, collection of palms	25 00	Jan. 16..	" M. Deacon for 1 calf	75
" 15..	R. Hunter, exchange on 3 cows	44 50	" 21..	" W. A. Bradshaw & Co. for 377 lb. tallow	20 73
Nov. 12..	W. G. Nichols, spring wagon	154 50	Feb. 11..	" R. Hunter for 3 cows	100 00
Dec. 22..	Massey-Harris & Co., horse power, etc ..	100 00	March 30..	" D. Thompson for 11 hogs, 2,163 lb. @ 5½c.	113 55
	R. Hunter, exchange on 3 cows	63 75	April 4..	" W. Ryan for 9 hogs, 1,900 lb. @ \$5 70-100.	108 30
1895.			" 15..	" " " 7 " 1,086 lb. @ \$6.00	65 16
Feb. 11..	R. Hunter for 3 cows	82 50	" 10..	" R. Hunter for 3 cows	95 00
" 15..	market fees on 11 hogs	15	" 18..	" M. Deacon " 3 calves	2 25
March 15..	C. Wilson & Son for scales	25 00	" 13..	" R. Hunter " 1 cow	32 50
April 10..	R. Hunter " 4 cows	173 50	" 30..	" " " 3 cows	113 00
May 10..	C. Caven " 1 horse	90 00	July 15..	" M. Deacon " 2 calves	1
June 5..	R. Hunter " 3 cows	141 50	" 29..	" W. Harris " 53 hogs, 7,040 lb. @ 5c.	345 01
" 5..	Steele-Briggs Marcon Seed Co. seed-grain.	105 94	August 7..	" \$352.00, less freight and market fees,	53 44
July 2..	David Calver for 1 cow	42 00	Sept. 14..	" \$6.99	65 00
" 31..	Wm. Rennie " seeds	7 50		" W. A. Bradshaw & Co. for tallow	
August 7..	Massey-Harris & Co for mower	48 00		" R. Hunter for 2 dry cows	
" 7..	" cultivator	33 00			
" 7..	R. Hunter, exchange on 2 cows	12 50	October 1..	By balance brought forward	1,539 30
Sept. 14..	" for 2 milch cows	81 75			224 01
" 26..	" exchange on 2 cows	19 50			
" 30..	To balance in bank	224 01			
		1,539 30			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM
FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER
30TH, 1895.

Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the First Annual Report of the Asylum for Insane at Brockville, for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

DESCRIPTION.

The following from the *Evening Recorder* is a succinct description of the buildings, their location, architecture etc. :—

“The site chosen for the Asylum is known as the Picken’s Point property, and is lot number six in the first concession of Elizabethtown, adjoining the eastern limit of the Town of Brockville. It is 1,300 feet in width and 3,700 feet in length, extending from the Grand Trunk on the north, to the St. Lawrence river on the south, while the main road from Brockville to Prescott, passes through it at a distance of about 800 feet from the river. The buildings are erected on the highest point of the lot, 154 feet above the river and about 1,000 feet north of the road. The location is one of the most beautiful on the St. Lawrence, and affords a view for miles up and down the magnificent old river. The main building, for acute cases is 400 feet in front and 50 feet in width, with projection for dining and day rooms with dormitories 72 feet in width. The administration building and officers’ apartments are in a building 60 feet square in the centre and 50 feet distant from the main building, connected by a passage. The kitchen and pantries connected with the dining-rooms on each side are immediately in rear of the central corridors and the sculleries and storeroom are connected with kitchen. The bakery is in the basement under the kitchen, and the laundry, boiler house, chimney, coal vault, and steward’s storerooms also find a place in the basement at the rear of the bakery. The projection for these is 200x40 feet, with wings 34x40 feet. The ground floor in the eastern projection contains the steward’s office and storerooms; the ironing and drying rooms are over the laundry, in the western projection, the work and assembly room over the boiler house, while the large water tower is near the chimney. The wings are two stories high with basement, and will accommodate eighty-five men and eighty-five women. The assistant matron’s apartments in the centre, and the sewing-room on the female side separate the wings, each of which contains thirty-eight separate rooms for patients, with pantries and dining-rooms on each story, rooms for attendants, bath-rooms, staircases, water-closets, linen rooms, etc. Both stories have verandahs to each wing on the front, and the corridors are 12 feet in width, with ceilings 12 feet high. The basement corridors under the wings are used for steam pipes, indirect radiators, fresh air ducts etc., while several of the basement rooms can be made available for use by working patients if desirable. The superintendent’s office, the reception, bursar’s and matron’s room dispensary and officers’ dining-room are on the ground floor of the administration building, while on the second floor the other apartments of the superintendent and matron and female attendants’ room are placed, and on the third floor the bath-room, water-closets, etc. The cottages for chronic patients are six in number, with a capacity for fifty-five inmates each, making 330, which added to 170 for whom accommodation is provided in the main building, makes a total of 500, for which number the structure is designed. Between each cottage and the main building there is a space of fifty feet, and the buildings are so arranged that there will be no interference with the view from the corridors, or the access of light and air, which is important from a sanitary

point of view. The size of each cottage is 80x40 feet, with projections in the rear for dining-rooms 42x28 feet, and two stories high, containing bath-rooms, etc. Each cottage contains thirty-four separate apartments, and associated dormitories for twenty-one patients, with day rooms, attendants' rooms, pantries off dining-rooms, storerooms, water-closets, etc.

Heating and ventilation, two most important features in structures of this kind have been efficiently provided for. The basements are fitted with hot water apparatus, indirect radiators, air ducts, etc., and in each apartment, day room and corridor in the main building and the cottages, provision is made for a fresh and foul air duct, thus assuring perfect ventilation. In the day rooms, halls and corridors throughout, direct steam and hot water radiators have been placed, in addition to the supply of warm air from the indirect system. Four boilers for low pressure heating supply steam for the main building and one high pressure boiler for cooking and laundry purposes, etc.

The basements are constructed of limestone procured from the quarry of the contractors, a short distance from the Asylum grounds, and the cut stone was obtained from their quarry in the Township of Augusta, about eight miles from the town. The outside walls of the basement above ground are rock-faced. The walls above the basement are of cherry colored pressed brick, with red mortar for the outside and ordinary bricks for inside work, and to avoid the effects of dampness the walls have been built hollow. The plinth, window and door heads, and sills, string courses, coping, chimney caps, etc., are of cut stone, with terra cotta panels and ornaments. The *porte cochere* is of Gloucester stone, with polished red granite columns and moulded caps, bases and arches of fine toolled work. The roofs are constructed of Canadian slate with galvanized iron cornices, eaves, down pipes, etc., as are also roofs of tower and cupolas. The basement floors are of Portland cement concrete, also the floors of the water-closets, on brick arches, supported by rolled steel joists. The floors above the basements are of hardwood, on dressed boarding, the steps of stairways are of oak, and the hardwood of floors, stairways, etc., is oil finished."

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

I entertained the hope that with the completion of this Institution the word asylum a stigma in itself, would be abandoned and the word hospital, the correct exponent of modern treatment of the insane would be adopted. It seems a pity that while science has made such giant strides in the realms of alienism, we have clung to the opprobrious name bestowed in the times when the physical basis of the disease was not recognized, and when an insane person was looked upon as an object of terror to be placed behind bars and kept there till released by death. The word asylum does not explain the nature of our institutions, with their curative and progressive methods, and besides it seems to bear in the very sound the echo of the disgrace which in former times clung to those who were deprived of reason. In conjunction with our humane treatment of insanity ought not a name be used which would convey to an unfortunate a ray of hope in his hour of tribulation? And as there can be nothing lost and a good deal might be gained by the change of name, it is to be hoped that the Government will favorably consider the matter.

OPENING OF ASYLUM.

On the 15th of November last, I was relieved of the charge of Mimico Asylum, and in accordance with your instructions made preparations for the opening of this Institution. I received the keys of the main building from the Public Works Department on December, 22nd, and on the 27th of the same month the first patients consisting of 36 males and 37 females were admitted from Mimico. On Feb. 25th, 28 males and 27 females were transferred from Kingston Asylum. In addition, 80 patients have been admitted directly, 48 of these by medical certificates and 32 by warrant, making our total admissions 208. There were 13 deaths, being six per cent. of the number under treatment.

Eight patients were discharged and five are at present out on probation, but as the transfers were all of the chronic class, and as acute cases were admitted but for a fraction of the year, a correct estimate of the percentage of cures cannot be made.

The six cottages are now completed, the keys having been handed over by the contractors on the 27th of August, and when these are furnished we will have accommodation for 330 additional patients.

WANTS.

In order that the hospital work of the Institution should receive the attention it demands, facilities should be provided for the prosecution of pathological investigation and scientific research, and amongst the primary requisites is a microscope.

A start should also be made towards the formation of a medical library and a few works of the different authorities on psychological medicine might be added from year to year.

A piano figures as a very urgent want as we cannot depend altogether upon the kindness of outsiders for entertainments.

Pictures are a recognized want both for the purpose of decoration and as a means of interesting the patients.

Storm sashes should be supplied before winter for the north, west and east windows of the corridors and also of the cottages to be occupied during the coming year.

A greenhouse is a necessity. No matter what our endeavors may be we shall be badly handicapped until a greenhouse is in running order.

A house should be built for the gardener.

A plank walk should be constructed to the town limits.

The grounds and approaches to the buildings should be lighted, and a small dynamo with a capacity of twelve lights could be operated by the laundry engine at little or no additional cost.

CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENT ROOM.

There are no more important adjuncts of a properly equipped hospital than a place of meeting for religious exercises and an amusement room. The necessity of the former goes without saying and an amusement hall is almost as necessary as a chapel for obvious reasons. A hospital for the insane is not up to the modern standard until fully equipped with means of diversion and amusement for its unfortunate inmates, and until a commodious amusement room is provided, things in that respect cannot be said to be on a satisfactory basis. A suitable room could be constructed upon the foundations of the coal vaults at the rear. The cost of this need not exceed \$3,500, and it would be very convenient as it would be connected with the main building.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

The completion of the six detached cottages and their probable occupation in the near future render it necessary to consider the means of transporting the food etc., from the kitchen in the rear of the main building to the respective dining-rooms. The following from my letter of Aug. 2nd, to yourself expresses my views upon the subject:—"An open tramway would be objectionable in consequence of the great depth of snow usual in this district and the difficulty there would be in keeping the food warm. A covered passage seven or eight feet high, constructed of wood, would be objectionable in being an obstruction in getting to and from the buildings, in being unsightly and in being cold in winter. It appears to me that the most feasible way out of the difficulty is to use the basements of the buildings and to construct passages from one to the other. This can be done at small expense and when completed no additional expense will be incurred in keeping them warm etc., and employees and patients would be provided with a means of direct communication with the centre building and office without unnecessary exposure. The base-

ment under the wings of the main building affords a passage to the east and west and by connecting the two nearest cottages, which are in line, by subways, a direct passage is at once obtained to the further end of each of these. You will recollect that the hoists from the kitchen descend to the basement in connection with the passages under the halls of the main building. The subways connecting the buildings need not be higher than 7 feet, or sufficient for head room, and can be lighted from the top and the quarrying of the necessary stone, the excavating and the erection of the walls connecting at least the first two cottages could be done at an expense not exceeding the cost of a wooden structure above ground, as no skilled labor would be required. Even though it might be considered advisable to connect the two further cottages on either side by overground wooden passages I am of opinion that it would be far more satisfactory to convey the food by the means I have suggested than by any overground structure which besides being an eyesore and an obstacle at any time would be a dangerous obstruction in case of fire."

FARM AND GARDEN.

A fair start has been made towards getting the ground in shape for operation next year. The whole farm from which all vestige of fence had been taken, has been enclosed by a wire fence and about 50 acres have been ploughed and prepared for crop. The farmer planted about 8 acres this year and the yield of potatoes etc., was satisfactory. The gardener, not having been appointed until July 1st, was unable to do anything in the way of cultivating vegetables, but he has been most energetic in putting the grounds and lawns into shape and will be well prepared for the coming year.

FARM STOCK.

We have perhaps the most completely equipped farm buildings of any of the Ontario institutions. Every facility is afforded for the successful management of cows and as the desirability of having our own cows needs no qualifying words, I suggest that a sufficient number of cows be provided.

An additional team of horses is required for the extra work in connection with the farm and grounds.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The clergymen of the different denominations have been assiduous in ministering to the spiritual wants of our people and have conducted religious services regularly for their benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The band of the 42nd Battalion and the Island City Band, two organizations of which Brockville is justly proud, have contributed not a little towards brightening the lives of our people, having discoursed sweet music on several different occasions for their benefit. Several of the choirs have signified their willingness to contribute towards evenings of amusement for the patients and I have no doubt that the long winter season will be tidied over pleasantly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the number of acute cases constantly being received from our large district and the large amount of clinical work consequent upon their proper treatment and for various other self-evident reasons I would respectfully recommend the appointment of a second assistant physician.

I would also recommend that a trained nurse be appointed as infirmary attendant whose duties would consist of caring for the sick and giving them that intelligent attention which our ordinary attendants with their multiple duties are unable to do.

THE STAFF.

No changes have taken place in the staff except by way of additions as our population increased and necessity demanded. Dr. W. K. Ross, the assistant physician, who had been assistant physician at London and who began duty concurrently with the opening of the main building, has rendered me very valuable assistance in the important work of organization. The other appointments are Messrs. J. W. Baker, bursar ; J. A. Laidlaw, storekeeper ; R. A. Bush, engineer ; P. Crilly, tailor ; James Weatherstone, carpenter ; Charles Simmonds, chief attendant ; Donald McCrimmon, farmer ; Peter Kilgour, baker ; W. J. McKay, porter ; John Richards, gardener ; Miss Jessie Watson, matron and Miss Augusta Nelles, assistant matron.

My thanks are due to the above as well as to the attendants and employees who have by diligent attention to duty aided in furthering the interests of our hospital. The progress of an institution naturally depends upon the willingness and thoroughness of those in charge of the respective departments, as imperfect details will never combine to form a perfect whole ; and in looking back upon the past year, beginning as it did in a sort of chaos, it is satisfactory to me to note the evolution of the various departments and their steady improvement.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Brockville, for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1894						
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	67	49	116			
“ Medical Certificate.....	44	48	92	111	97	208
Total number under treatment during year				111	97	208
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	6		6			
“ improved.....	1	1	2			
“ unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year.....	7	1	8			
Died	10	3	13			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred				18	4	22
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1895				93	93	186
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				111	97	208
“ discharged	7	1	8			
“ died	10	3	13			
“ eloped	1		1			
“ transferred.....				18	4	22
“ remaining, 30th September, 1895				93	93	186
No. of applications on file, September 30th, 1895 ...	6	6	12			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the asylum, from the 1st October, 1894, to 30th September, 1895.

			Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of Sept., 1895)			99	94	193
Minimum " " (on the 27th of Dec., 1894)			36	37	73
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year			22,059	21,153	43,212
Daily average population.....			81	73	154

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social state.							
Married	36	46	82				82
Widowed							
Single.....	72	51	123				123
Not reported	3		3				3
Total	111	97	208				208
Religion.							
Presbyterians	22	15	37				37
Episcopalians	17	11	28				28
Methodists	20	21	41				41
Baptists	2		2				2
Congregationalists							
Roman Catholics	40	46	86				86
Mennonites							
Quakers							
Infidels							
Other denominations.....	6	4	10				10
Not reported	4		4				4
Total	111	97	208				208
Nationalities.							
English	4	3	7				7
Irish	10	15	25				25
Scotch	4	6	10				10
Canadian	82	72	154				154
United States	3		3				3
Other countries	3		3				3
Unknown	5	1	6				6
Total	111	97	208				208

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District							
Brant							
Bruce							
Carleton	26	21	47				47
Dufferin							
Elgin							
Essex							
Frontenac	1	3	4				4
Grey							
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							
Huron							
Kent							
Lambton							
Janark	14	7	21				21
Leeds and Grenville	30	25	55				55
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7				7
Lincoln							
Middlesex							
Muskoka District							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							
Ontario							
Oxford							
Peel							
Perth							
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell	13	15	28				28
Prince Edward							
Renfrew	4	5	9				9
Simcoe							
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	20	16	36				36
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington							
Wentworth							
York							
Not classed	1		1				1
Total admissions	111	97	208				208

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District							
Brant							
Bruce							
Carleton	21	11	32				32
Dufferin							
Elgin							
Essex							
Frontenac		2	2				2
Grey							
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							
Huron							
Kent							
Lambton							
Lanark	7	4	11				11
Leeds and Grenville	13	10	23				23
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7				7
Lincoln							
Middlesex							
Muskoka District							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							
Ontario							
Oxford							
Peel							
Perth							
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell	11	10	21				21
Prince Edward							
Renfrew	4	3	7				7
Simcoe							
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9	4	13				13
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington							
Wentworth							
York							
Not classed							
Total admissions	67	49	116				116

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	R. M.	M.	February	16th, 1895.	April	12th, 1895.	Recovered.
2	O. M.	M.	March	21st, "	June	27th, "	do
3	H. McR.	M.	February	25th, "	September	23rd, "	Improved.
4	E. H. T.	M.	June	10th, "	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
5	A. B. G.	M.	February	25th, "	"	27th, "	do
6	N. P. M.	F.	January	31st, "	"	27th, "	Improved.
7	W. I. W.	M.	February	11th, "	"	30th, "	Recovered.
8	J. W.	M.	June	24th, "	"	30th, "	do

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.		Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	D. G.	F.	46	March	7th, 1895.	8			Exhaust. of ac. melancholia.
2	O. L.	M. ....	.....	"	21st, "	2	22		Phthisis.
3	H. C.	M.	68	"	30th, "	12			Exhaustion of acute mania.
4	T. McM.	M.	27	April	7th, "	2	1		Chronic Bright's disease.
5	J. G.	M.	18	May	7th, "	11			Suicide by drowning.
6	J. C.	M. ....	.....	"	14th, "	4	17		Heart disease.
7	P. G.	M.	17	"	16th, "	4	5		Phthisis.
8	J. McK.	M.	25	June	4th, "	3	10		Epilepsy.
9	D. L.	M.	45	"	28th, "	4	3		Chronic Bright's disease.
10	J. L. S.	M.	38	July	18th, "	1	24		Exhaust. of ac. melancholia.
11	S. D.	F.	42	"	19th, "	2	3		Phthisis.
12	F. R.	M.	34	August	28th, "	4	24		Epilepsy.
13	A. F.	F.	41	September	3rd, "	3	28		Apoplexy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bakers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Carpenters.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Clerks.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Clergymen.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Coachmen.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Dressmakers.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Druggists.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Farmers.....	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48
Gardeners.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Grocers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Harness-makers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
House-keepers.....	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	55
Labourers.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29
Moulders.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Merchants.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mechanics.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
No occupation.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Nurses.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Not stated.....	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Other occupations.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Students.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Sisters of Charity.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wood-workers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	111	97	208	.....	.....	.....	208

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1895.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	7	8
Religious excitement.....				3	3	6
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				8	1	9
Love affairs, including seduction ..				1	2	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"				3	2	5
Fright and nervous shocks				1	4	5
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink.....				2		2
Self-abuse, sexual				5		5
Sunstroke				5		5
Accident or injury.....	1		1	2		2
Puerperal					11	11
Puberty and change of life					3	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2		2	7	6	13
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age					1	1
Fevers				2		2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	14	18	32			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	24	12	36			
Unknown	70	67	137	71	57	128
Total	111	97	208	111	97	203

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
75	M	M. G	March	6th, 1895.....	3 months	Returned.
106	M	A. B. G	"	25th, 1895	6 "	Discharged recovered.
91	M	W. I. W	"	29th, 1895.....	6 "	" "
77	M	J. S	April	22nd, 1895.....	3 "	Returned.
103	M	H. McR	"	30th, 1895.....	3 "	"
168	M	G. P	June	10th, 1895.....	3 "	"
103	M	H. McR	"	22nd, 1895.....	3 "	Discharged improved.
87	F	N. P. M	"	27th, 1895.....	3 "	" "
166	F	C. B.	July	2nd, 1895	3 "	Returned.
162	M	J. G	"	19th, 1895	3 "	Still out.
185	M	E. T	"	20th, 1895.....	2 "	Discharged recovered.
191	M	J. W	"	31st., 1895.....	2 "	" "
108	M	J. B	August	29th, 1895.....	3 "	Still out.
175	F	B. K	September	4th, 1895.....	1 month	"
192	F	S. C	"	10th, 1895.....	3 months	"
184	M	R. S.	"	26th, 1895.....	1 month	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				12	4	16
Discharged recovered	4		4			
" improved	1	1	2			
Returned to asylum	4	1	5			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1895.....	3	2	5	12	4	16

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	3	2	5				2		2
" 20 " 25 "	6	3	9	2		2			
" 25 " 30 "	9	5	14				2		2
" 30 " 35 "	10	11	21				1		1
" 35 " 40 "	12	9	21				1		1
" 40 " 45 "	14	10	24	2		2		2	2
" 45 " 50 "	13	12	25				1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "	12	14	26	1		1			
" 55 " 60 "	12	12	24						
" 60 " 65 "	6	7	13	1		1			
" 65 " 70 "	2	4	6				1		1
" 70 " 75 "	2	3	5						
" 75 " 80 "	2	1	3						
" 80 " 85 "		1	1						
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown	8	3	11				2		2
Totals	111	97	208	6		6	10	3	13

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	8	3			
From 1 to 2 months	8	6	1		
" 2 " 3 "	6	7			
" 3 " 4 "	2	8	3		
" 4 " 5 "	2	10			
" 5 " 6 "	3	3			
" 6 " 7 "	4	9		1	
" 7 " 8 "	2	58	2	1	
" 8 " 9 "	2	12			
" 9 " 10 "	3	70			
" 10 " 11 "	2				
" 11 " 12 "					
" 12 " 18 "	9				
" 18 months to 2 years.....	4				
" 2 to 3 years	13				
" 3 " 4 "	6				
" 4 " 5 "	3				
" 5 " 6 "	13				
" 6 " 7 "	4				
" 7 " 8 "	5				
" 8 " 9 "	7				
" 9 " 10 "	7				
" 10 " 15 "	32				
" 15 " 20 "	20				
" 20 years and upwards.....	43				
Totals.....	208	186	6	2	

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	2	251	.....	251
Tailor's shop	1	164	.....	164
Shoeshop				
Engineer's shop	3	545	.....	545
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work.....				
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed				
Bakery				
Laundry	8	458	625	1,083
Dairy				
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....				
Piggery				
Painting				
Farm	15	2,155	.....	2,155
Garden ...	9	538	.....	538
Grounds				
Stable	1	139	.....	139
Kitchen.....	4	655	144	799
Dining-rooms	10	1,312	877	2,189
Officers' quarters	2	177	150	327
Sewing rooms	12	.....	1,007	1,007
Knitting	18	.....	2,951	2,951
Spinning				
Mending				
Wards	39	4,587	5,156	9,743
Halls	5	.....	369	369
Storeroom.....				
General	7	358	217	575
Total	136	11,339	11,496	22,835

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1895, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District			
Brant			
Bruce			
Carleton	22	19	41
Dufferin			
Dundas	3	4	7
Durham			
Elgin			
Essex			
Frontenac	1	3	4
Glangarry	5	2	7
Grenville	4	8	12
Grey			
Haldimand			
Halton			
Hastings			
Huron			
Kent			
Lambton			
Lanark	11	7	18
Leeds	21	18	39
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7
Lincoln			
Middlesex			
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk			
Northumberland			
Ontario			
Oxford			
Parry Sound District			
Peel			
Perth			
Peterborough			
Prescott	6	11	17
Prince Edward			
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	4	5	9
Russell	3	3	6
Simcoe			
Stormont	10	8	18
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria			
Waterloo			
Welland			
Wellington			
Wentworth			
York			
Not classed, unknown, etc	1		1
Total	93	93	186

TABLE No. 14.

Work done in Engineer's Department during the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Repaired.		Repaired.	
Basins	10	Leaks of gas	3
Bath chains	15	" steam	81
Boiler grates	3	Mangle	1
Drying room	3	Pipes in kitchen and mangle room ..	6
Fire hose rewired	20	Valves	5
Grindstone	6	Water closets	12
Laundry machine	1	" taps	47
New Work.		New Work.	
Electric bells in main building	8	Traps—Bell	2
Piping, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., gas } in engineer's and { 250 ft.		Valves—Check	5
" 1 in., water } farmer's house. { 450 ft.		" Globe	17
Radiators	3	" Safety	5
Sink in laundry	1	Whistles in boiler house	2

TABLE No. 15.

Work done in Carpentering Department during the year ending September 30th, 1895

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Barrel covers	6	.....	6
Benches	23	.....	23
Chairs .....	.....	18	18
Closet seats	2	6	8
Clothes horses	8	.....	8
Clothes closets remodelled .....	.....	4	4
Cupboards	9	.....	9
Doors and frames	8	10	18
Gates	5	.....	5
Grottoes	2	.....	2
Ladders	2	.....	2
Locks—put on	10	.....	10
“ exchanged	36	25	61
Lounges .....	.....	5	5
Mortar boards	2	.....	2
Mosquito frames ..	9	6	15
Oat bins	3	.....	3
Patterns	5	.....	5
Platform in music hall	1	.....	1
Quilting frames	2	.....	2
Scrubbing brushes	12	4	16
Shelving in tailor's shop	1	.....	1
Sinks removed .....	.....	1	1
Tables	10	8	18
Towel rollers	14	.....	14
Wall brackets	10	.....	10
Windows trimmed .....	.....	64	64
Wire windows and frames	6	4	10
Work benches	3	.....	3
Writing desks	3	.....	3

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in Tailor Shop for year ending September 30th, 1895.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats—uniform	11	15
Coats	147	.....
Pants	168	.....
Pants—uniform	11	20
Overalls.....	8	.....
Vests	1	.....
Jackets	4	.....
Combination suits	2	.....
	352	35

TABLE No. 17.

Work done in Sewing Rooms during the year.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons.....	439	Washstand covers.....	13
Chemises	580	Sideboard covers.. ..	2
Curtains.....	146	Tray cloths.....	2
Towels.....	959	Table napkins	58
Sheets.....	265	Blouses.....	7
Tablecloths.....	205	Quilts	12
Shirts.....	400	Dresses.....	170
Drawers, prs.....	309	Uniforms.....	32
Nightdresses ..	250	Collars	40
Shrouds.....	26	Cuffs, prs.....	40
Pillow shams.....	73	Caps.....	23
Bureau covers.....	8	Stockings, prs.....	67
Petticoats	166	Socks, prs.....	73
Skirts.....	81	Total	4,468

TABLE No. 18.
Work done in Laundry during the year.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons.....	3,289	Sheets	11,342
Blankets	341	Quilts	44
Blouses	214	Shirts (colored).....	3,107
Coats.....	89	Shirts (white)	680
Curtains, prs.....	14	Skirts (color-d).....	952
Collars	1,346	Skirts (white)	134
Cuffs, prs.....	617	Stockings.....	1,272
Chemises.....	3,791	Socks	2,769
Drawers.....	1,447	Towels	7,045
Dresses.....	1,347	Tablecloths	1,455
Guernseys.....	367	Table napkins.....	1,723
Handkerchiefs.....	1,312	Ties.....	166
Nightshirts.....	282	Toilet covers.....	117
Nightdresses	520	Vests	27
Pillow shams.....	60	Waists	188
Pillow cases.....	8,522	Uniforms.....	69
Pinafores	103		
Pants, prs.....	544	Total.....	55,326

TABLE No. 19.
Return of Garden Produce for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Kind of Produce.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Apples.....	18 bushels	25c. per bushel	\$4 50
Beans, green.....	2 bushels	40c. per bushel	80
Corn,	47 dozen	7c. per dozen	3 29
Cabbage.....	125 heads	3c. per head	3 75
Celery.....	1,100 heads	3c. per head	33 00
Onions.....	2 dozen bunches	1½c. per bunch	36
Peas, in pod.....	2 bushels	75c. per bushel	1 50
Radishes, monthly.....	91 dozen bunches	1c. per bunch	10 92
Radishes, winter.....	25 bushels	35c. per bushel	8 75
Total.....			\$66 87

TABLE No. 20.
Product of Farm during the year 1895.

Kind of Produce.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Hay	8 tons	\$12.00 per ton	\$96 00
Potatoes.....	1,000 bushels	25c. per bushel	250 00
Turnips.....	300 bushels	25c. per bushel	75 00
Beans	5 bushels	\$1.00 per bushel	5 00
Peas.....	8 bushels	60c. per bushel	4 80
Pumpkins.....	200	2c. each	4 00
Total.....			\$434 80

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1895.

To R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums:

SIR,—I beg to present the 19th Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

At the end of last year we had in residence 546, of whom 303 were males and 243 females. The daily average population was 523, viz.: 286 males and 235 females. Admitted during the year, 45 males and 35 females, making 80 in all, which added to the 546 in residence, makes 626 as the total number under care for the year. Of this number 44 died, and 4 were discharged, leaving in residence at the close of the year, 578, of whom 320 were males and 258 females. The average daily population for the year was 561, 310 males and 251 females. Every bed in the institution at present is occupied, but it is possible to crowd in about 20 more, which would bring the population up to 600—fifty more than these buildings were planned for.

MORE ROOM.

There are one or two ways by which more room could be provided here. 1st, by establishing a colony for epileptics, of whom we have in residence 127—divided as to sexes, 82 males and 45 females, or nearly 25 per cent. of our inmates. Of the 80 admissions, 20 are epileptics, making exactly 25 per cent. of the number admitted. I do not propose to discuss the wisdom of placing those afflicted people in an institution specially planned for their care and treatment, as I went into the matter pretty fully in my report of last year, and beg to recall the suggestion contained therein to your attention.

Another way of providing more room, at a comparatively small outlay, would be to build a detached residence for the Medical Superintendent, and convert that part of the building now used for that purpose into rooms for the accommodation of paying pupils. Forty or fifty could be thus provided for and our receipts for maintenance would be largely increased. Many parents would willingly contribute towards the maintenance of their children if classification were more marked, and the comforts of bed and board more in keeping with what they had been accustomed to at home. This suggestion is well worthy of consideration.

MAINTENANCE.

We have again reached low water mark in the cost per capita for maintenance. For the year just closed the sum was \$105.18, as compared with \$118.58 last year. It is true the returns, when published, will show an expenditure of \$124.50, but in this sum is included the payment of \$10,848 for next year's coal, in addition to the sum of \$11,000 paid for last year's. There is no reason why this should have occurred, as the delivery of coal should be so arranged that each year's accounts should include only the cost for the year. The actual cost for the year has, therefore, been exactly \$105.18, a figure, I venture to say, that has never been equalled by any similar institution in the world.

THE SCHOOLS.

Our school work has been prosecuted in a manner very satisfactory, and marked progress has been made during the year. Much more, however, could be accomplished if we had a larger staff of teachers. All the rooms are too crowded, and there are many in the wards that should be in the school rooms, some of whom were sent here in the expectation of being taught. If we are to do all that was promised when this building was designed and erected, we must have the necessary equipment in teachers and instructors.

To obtain the best results, we should have ten teachers instead of six. From twelve to twenty children are all that one teacher can do justice to, or an average of sixteen. The average for each of our teachers is twenty-three, and there are forty-seven in the day-rooms for whom there is neither room nor teachers. This is not as it should be, and I have recommended repeatedly that our staff of teachers be increased and trade instructors appointed. There are many boys and girls growing up here who should be taught some useful trade or employment. This has become quite noticeable during the last year or two. It is entirely out of the question to think of discharging even our brightest pupils before they are thoroughly taught some trade or handicraft, by which they may be enabled to earn their own living, and do for themselves.

All the institutions in Europe and America—and there are scores of them now—depend largely on manual training, and they have well-equipped shops, and efficient instructors to accomplish this object.

This institution, as I have often said, was specially designed for this work; rooms for various trades constructed with the approval of the Government, a number of teachers appointed, and the work of training commenced and carried on successfully as far as we have gone, and I would ask that our work be extended and the means given us to make this institution in reality what it is in name, a training school for feeble-minded youth, who, through no fault of theirs, are deprived of that mental and physical strength which enables their more fortunate brothers and sisters to care for themselves. The girls, many of them, should be taught in the kitchen, laundry and sewing rooms, but with our present staff, this cannot be done, as it requires the whole time of the employees to keep the work up, without being able to devote any to instructing girls. The sewing class has been regularly carried on, but owing to the limited time at the disposal of the seamstress, such results as might be expected are not attained. A teacher who has taken lessons in cooking should be appointed, and, in addition to the regular school work, she should be required to take a class of six or eight girls to the kitchen and prepare the dinner for the officers' table. This would be a practical way of instructing the girls, and so with the other departments, such as laundry and sewing room. This plan has been adopted in several of the institutions in the States, with good success. Miss Christie's remarks will be found appended, and I beg to direct special attention to them.

WATER SUPPLY.

For the past two or three years our supply of water has been gradually diminishing, and at the present time it is lower than we have ever known it. This, I presume, may be accounted for by the clearing and cultivating the lands immediately surrounding the springs. It would be a serious matter if these springs should ultimately dry up, or the water get so low that there would not be sufficient for our use. In such an event we would have to go to the lake, where, of course, there is an ample supply, provided the gravitation people do not take it all to Toronto. There are two springs which could be taken to the reservoir at very little expense, and would supply anywhere between 5,000 and 6,000 gallons per day, and would make our water sure for several years yet. One of these is at the stable, and the other is the fish pond. If we had a supply of 3-inch iron pipe, both of these could be run into the reservoir, and I would therefore recommend that an appropriation be obtained for that purpose.

LIGHTING.

It is a question whether it would not be better to put in an electric light plant than continue our gas system. The first cost would amount to considerable, but the advantages that would accrue from the system would more than make up for any extra cost. For instance, now that public institutions carry no insurance, the utmost care and attention should be given to protection from fire, and it must be evident that there is always more or less danger from gas, where there are hundreds of jets scattered throughout these extensive buildings. Again, there should be a night man at the pumping station, and steam always up, in the event of a fire during the night. If we had the electric light, this would always be the case, as the same power would be used for both lighting and pumping. The refuse from the gas manufacture has always been a nuisance. Until last year it flowed down through our neighbour's property, much to his annoyance. Now that we have it connected with the sewer, it floats on the lake and is driven on the shores of main land and islands, and many complaints are being made about it.

NEW ROAD TO TOWN.

I must once more call your attention to the wisdom of constructing the long talked of new road to town, which would avoid the hills and shorten the distance by about one-third, and at least one-half in time. Some years ago the Legislature voted an appropriation for this work—but owing to some misunderstanding with the then township council the scheme was abandoned. A few years ago a largely signed petition of the farmers in the southern part of the township was sent to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, asking that the government put the road through, and guaranteeing work, by men and teams sufficient to construct the same. There are many reasons that might be urged in favor of thus making this institution more easily and expeditiously reached from town. That of safety alone should be sufficient; and it is wonderful that we have gone up and down these hills all these years without a serious accident. There is no guarantee, however, that we will be always thus fortunate. New rigs, new harness, etc., have been our salvation so far, but no one knows when a weak spot or link in either may give way, and most serious results follow. Another very potent reason to urge is that making the road shorter, direct and absolutely level would be a great boon to the large staff of officers and employees. Much complaint is made that they are compelled to walk $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles, over those hills, when a road of a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles could be made for a very meagre expenditure on the part of the Government; and I confess I have very much sympathy with them in this respect. I would recommend therefore most urgently that an appropriation be asked for the work at the approaching session of the Legislature, and that it be put under way as soon afterwards as possible.

COAL VAULTS.

I have frequently called your attention to the matter of coal vaults. Something over 2,000 tons of coal are consumed here, every year, and under our present arrangements it all has to be handled and dumped no less than 5 times, at an estimated loss of 100 tons. As you are aware our coal sheds are situated near the railway switch. The coal is shovelled into carts and weighed, and then dumped into the sheds. It has to be shovelled into carts or sleighs again, drawn to the boiler house, there dumped and shovelled into coal sheds again, then before it can be used is shovelled again into wheelbarrows dumped in front of the boilers, with a fall of six feet. All this handling is very destructive, and might be avoided by having it taken direct from the cars and dumped into vaults with the floor on the level of the boilers.

MORE LANDS.

I would again recommend the purchase of some of the lands adjoining for the purpose of farming, pasturage and garden. Whatever may be said about the beauty of the site on which these buildings stand, nothing can be said about their adaptability for farming purposes. We will now have a large amount of surplus labor, owing to the fact that the ornamental grounds are about completed and this should be applied to reducing the cost of maintenance which can only be done by purchasing more lands, and establishing a farm colony. The lands are cheap and I would suggest that an appropriation of \$4,000 or \$5,000 be asked for the purchase of 100 or 150 acres.

GARDENS.

The returns from the gardens are about as favourable as last year—some products less and others more—on the whole the showing is good—as the following table proves:—

Beens, green	71	bushels
Beets	834	bunches
Beets	400	bushels
Cabbage	8,000	heads
“	300	“
Cauliflower	400	“
Carrots	3,116	bunches
“	300	bushels
Celery	800	heads
Corn	1,600	dozen
Cucumbers	36	“
Lettuce	450	“ bunches
Onions, green	940	bunches
“ dried	160	bushels
Parsnips	250	“
Pease	43½	“
Rhubarb	1,630	bunches
Radish	669	“
Spinach	26	bushels
Squash and marrow	50	dozen
Peppers	30	“
Turnips	100	bushels
Tomatoes	160	“
Strawberries	82	quarts
Summer savory	200	bunches
Sage	260	“
Thyme	50	“
Parsley	300	“
Mellons	20	dozen
Citrons	11	“
Potatoes	880	bushels

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

The name of this institution is not at all appropriate, and should be changed. If it were simply an asylum for the care of hopeless, drivelling, adult idiots, it might do but in the estimation of all visitors it is more than that. It is a training school for children, many of whose parents strongly object to the name “Asylum for Idiots,” and I am frequently asked to enclose my letters in plain envelopes, so great is their dislike to the name. Popular opinion calls for a change, and individual opinion should bow to the inevitable, as sooner or later it must.

 THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

We were honoured by a visit from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th ult., when he inspected a large portion of the institution. The school rooms were visited and a short programme of exercises gone through with in the Assembly Hall. His Honour expressed himself as pleased with what he saw and heard and commended generally the institution and surroundings.

The Honourable Provincial Secretary also favoured us with a visit much to the gratification of officers and employees.

CHANGE IN STAFF.

The only change that has taken place among officers, was the transfer of Dr. Herri-mann, Assistant Physician here, to a similar position in the Hamilton Asylum, and filling the position vacated by the appointment of Dr. W. C. Laidlaw. In looking back over the past year I am struck with the devotion to duty that has been the rule by all officers and employees, and special credit and thanks are due to the male attendants for the interest taken by them in the outside work, the beautifying and making of the grounds and improvements generally.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Med. Supt.

To the Medical Superintendent :

SIR,—Again the report of the training school is more descriptive than statistical, because the number of pupils admitted, advanced from one room to another, or dismissed, varies so little in a year.

During the year 38 were admitted, 17 girls, 21 boys, and 18 dismissed for outdoor, laundry or housework, excepting some four or five unimprovable. In the class-rooms the number actually present is 137 in all, 71 boys, 66 girls, though we have from 8 to 12 more for the morning assembly and physical exercises, averaging 138 daily.

In the past eighteen months there are 34 more pupils for the same number of teachers. This means that the class-rooms are over-crowded, while in the higher grades particularly, classification is as yet inadequate. The proportion of children differing in capacity and degree being greater than the number of divisions possible for their teachers to manage, with the process of direct training necessary for the feeble-minded, which must be a system of considerable variety yet simple enough to meet the very limited intelligence.

With the better grades we follow about the same table as last year. Those at primary work are taught to read, write, draw and know something of arithmetic, to knit, sew and crochet, or use the more difficult kindergarten occupations, just as their peculiar dispositions need certain material to excite interest and voluntary effort. This year we adopted the vertical system of writing to great advantage "it is not excelled in the public school" said a recent examiner to one of our teachers—pointing to a book here and there. These more advanced children have an assortment of work useful and ornamental that calls forth much surprise and admiration from visitors, such as aprons, handkerchiefs, table mats, and doilies, flannel and cotton underwear, crocheted or knitted caps, mufflers, shirts, shoulder capes, mitts, under vests and stockings. The exercises for this better class are march drill and calisthenics daily, the lancers may pole, and singing practice on alternate days; the last named requires much less time for a better result than ever before, and in all exercises great improvement is realized in the pupils even by their teachers.

With the lower grades our determined aim is to develop the senses, awaken perception, and form habits of obedience and attention, "no matter who he was before, teach him how to walk and where to put his feet" to help him control his movements and use his limbs sensibly, to train the eye, the ear, the hand, teach him to help himself and others. True not one of us expect to see the mental incapacity outgrown or "cured" but it is of no little interest and very touching, to watch—the faithful devotion to routine, the patient toil at some very simple feat with the dawning intelligence which enables the most dull and stupid to recognize and distinguish color, size, form, weight, or number. Then their march drill and kindergarten games are simply wonderful. As absurd to the stranger as may seem some of our methods the experience and results from the teachers with us but two years proves the theory—that development and discipline are only gained by keeping *all* busy—so we must continue to use exercises as unusual as is the deficiency mental, moral or physical.

Throughout the entire school the habits of neatness and industry have so largely outgrown their opposites, especially with those some years in training that it begins to look as though their lives were worth living, compared with the outlook three or four years ago, while the good conduct and increased happiness tells a story of its own. And truly it may be said of quite a number of them that they earn their bite, sup and place to lay the head in the helping hand they lend in caring for the helpless, out of school hours, when too, they help sweep, make beds, or wash dishes under kindly intelligent supervision. Can we say as much for the normal child who is no farther advanced in its studies than these? Of course here there is not the "home work" of regular schools we admit. But with us too are boys and girls who have apparently reached their limit or gained all that is practicable as school children; true they are better under some training that shall gratify the instinct for activity in desirable lines, rather than destructive or injuring themselves and others, or maintaining appearance and ways only to be named repulsive. Yet we need more time and all energy for the more promising and younger ones, for each new member brings a task long and difficult as a rule, ere he or she learns and adopts the manners and customs of the training school or discerns its own relation to the same and with the people of the new home. In the Sunday school, we have perhaps the most perfect decorum to be found anywhere, and spend the time singing hymns, repeating prayers in concert, learning verses of Scripture suited to their understanding, with Bible stories and pictorial illustrations.

Respectfully yours,

M. B. CHRISTIE.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending 30th
September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining, October 1st, 1894.....				303	243	546
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	1	2	3			
“ Medical Certificate.....	44	33	77	45	35	80
Total number under treatment during year... ..	45	35	80	348	278	626
Discharges during year :						
As recovered						
“ improved						
“ unimproved	4		4			
Total number of discharges during year	4		4			
Died	24	20	44			
Eloped						
Transferred				28	20	48
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1895				320	258	578
Total number admitted since opening of asylum				592	512	1,104
“ discharged	42	24	66			
“ died.....	215	205	423			
“ eloped	2		2			
“ transferred.....	13	22	35			
“ remaining, 30th September, 1895.....	272	254	526	320	258	578
No. of applications on file 30th September, 1895....				20	7	27

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the asylum, from the 1st October, 1894, to 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of September)...	321	259	580
Minimum " " " (on the 11th of October).....	303	242	545
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	113,339	91,551	204,890
Daily average population.....	310.51	250.83	561.34

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married.....				1	9	10
Widowed.....					1	1
Single.....	45	35	80	591	502	1,093
Not reported.....						
Total.....	45	35	80	592	512	1,104
Religion.						
Presbyterians.....	8	9	17	105	95	200
Episcopalians.....	15	6	21	116	111	227
Methodists.....	11	11	22	155	137	292
Baptists.....	2	2	4	18	19	37
Congregationalists.....	1		1	2		2
Roman Catholics.....	7	3	10	101	68	169
Mennonites.....				9	5	14
Quakers.....				3	1	4
Infidels.....						
Other denominations.....		2	2	11	17	28
Not reported.....	1	2	3	72	59	131
Total.....	45	35	80	592	512	1,104
Nationalities.						
English.....	3	2	5	39	38	77
Irish.....	2	1	3	37	32	69
Scotch.....	2	1	3	24	16	40
Canadian.....	34	31	65	448	391	839
United States.....	2		2	6	7	13
Other countries.....	1		1	14	8	22
Unknown.....	1		1	24	20	44
Total.....	45	35	80	592	512	1,104

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted, up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		1	1	1	6	7
Brant				6	6	12
Bruce		2	2	17	16	33
Carleton	2	2	4	21	12	33
Dufferin		1	1	1	5	6
Elgin				2	9	11
Essex				13	11	24
Frontenac	2	1	3	24	26	50
Grey		1	1	22	22	44
Haldimand	1	1	2	17	4	21
Halton	1	1	2	11	5	16
Hastings	1		1	10	14	24
Huron				19	16	35
Kent	1		1	11	17	28
Lambton	1	1	2	15	11	26
Lanark				7	4	11
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	19	14	33
Lennox and Addington	2	1	3	15	9	24
Lincoln				5	4	9
Middlesex	1	2	3	17	17	34
Muskoka District	1		1	11	5	16
Norfolk		1	1	8	7	15
Northumberland and Durham	2	2	4	16	20	36
Ontario	2	2	4	22	16	38
Oxford	1	1	2	15	13	28
Parry Sound				1	1	2
Peel				3	15	18
Perth		2	2	9	12	21
Peterborough				2	7	9
Prescott and Russell				1	2	3
Prince Edward				3	7	10
Renfrew				3	8	11
Simcoe	6	2	8	51	33	84
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				20	5	25
Victoria	3		3	12	8	20
Waterloo		2	2	12	11	23
Welland		1	1	5	7	12
Wellington	1		1	20	7	27
Wentworth	4	2	6	29	26	55
York	12	5	17	95	74	169
Total admissions	45	35	80	592	512	1,104

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....					1	1
Brant				1		1
Bruce				3	3	6
Carleton				4	4	8
Dufferin					1	
Elgin					4	
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac.....		1	1	12	13	25
Grey				9	5	14
Haldimand	1		1	3		3
Halton					2	2
Hastings				2	4	6
Huron				5	3	8
Kent					3	3
Lambton				2	3	5
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				5	3	8
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex.....				3	1	4
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				4	1	5
Oxford				4	1	5
Parry Sound					1	1
Peel				1	3	4
Perth				5	2	7
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell.....					1	1
Renfrew				1	5	6
Simcoe				8	4	12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	1	14
Victoria.....				3	1	4
Waterloo				1		1
Welland		1	1		1	1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				2	7	9
York				10	7	17
Total admissions.....	1	2	3	123	110	233

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
760	C. C	M	September 25th, 1891....	December 1st.....	Not improved.
1018	J. L	M	August 27th, 1894....	December 31st.....	"
1025	N. H. K	M	October 2nd, 1894....	June 12th.....	"
917	D. D.....	M	June 28th, 1893....	July 1st.....	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1895.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
31	T. W.	M.	34	October 3rd, 1894..	20	3	10	Debility.
362	S. A. McD.	F.	19	" 9th, " . . .	10	10	11	Phthisis.
993	J. W.	M.	19	" 29th, " . . .		5	7	Debility.
711	M. E. V.	F.	20	" 31st, " . . .	3	5	24	Hæmorrhage of
313	A. V.	F.	35	" 31st, " . . .	13	6	29	Debility. [bowels.
675	J. McI.	M.	31	November 8th, " . . .	3	7	.....	Epilepsy.
906	S. E. H.	F.	33	" 29th, " . . .	1	6	14	Phthisis.
872	A. B.	M.	16	December 16th, " . . .	2	2	.....	Tuberculosis.
863	D. D.	M.	20	January 2nd, " . . .	2	3	7	Phthisis.
612	A. P.	F.	25	" 2nd, " . . .	4	4	20	"
674	A. S.	F.	41	" 10th, " . . .	3	9	2	Dropsy.
869	A. T.	F.	22	" 21st, " . . .	2	3	10	Phthisis.
186	A. B.	M.	18	February 2nd, " . . .	6	8	24	Hæmoptysis.
607	G. McN.	M.	35	" 4th, " . . .	4	7	11	Tuberculosis.
897	D. Y.	M.	9	" 4th, " . . .	1	9	24	Abscess.
775	T. D.	M.	16	" 8th, " . . .	3	2	.....	Debility.
929	A. J.	F.	44	" 18th, " . . .	1	5	3	Tuberculosis.
950	J. McD.	M.	39	March 17th, " . . .	1	2	14	Phthisis.
877	J. E. B.	M.	17	" 23rd, " . . .	2	4	23	Diarrhœa.
851	C. D.	M.	15	" 31st, " . . .	2	6	23	Tuberculosis.
698	C. W.	M.	25	April 9th, " . . .	3	11	19	Phthisis.
971	W. W.	M.	16	" 13th, " . . .	1	1	12	"
502	I. M. B.	F.	14	May 6th, " . . .	7	1	28	"
776	C. D.	F.	14	" 10th, " . . .	3	5	3	"
932	M. J. T.	F.	49	" 18th, " . . .	1	7	19	Debility.
949	A. S. H.	M.	13	June 10th, " . . .	1	6	20	Epilepsy.
319	E. I.	F.	54	" 10th, " . . .	12	8	21	Debility.
963	M. W.	F.	22	" 19th, " . . .	1	3	30	Phthisis.
638	W. A. R. P.	M.	69	" 23rd, " . . .	4	4	19	Senile decay.
498	M. McC.	F.	43	July 13th, " . . .	7	3	17	Phthisis.
804	G. A. G.	M.	13	" 15th, " . . .	3	3	17	Intussusception.
709	R. J. W.	M.	13	" 15th, " . . .	4	2	12	Phthisis.
892	T. M.	M.	47	" 23rd, " . . .	2	4	3	Septicæmia.
703	C. C. C.	M.	29	" 28th, " . . .	4	3	7	Septic arthritis.
1031	G. S.	M.	14	" 29th, " . . .	.....	9	3	Phthisis.
803	M. E. H.	F.	35	" 31st, " . . .	3	4	8	"
411	C. C.	F.	16	August 10th, " . . .	9	7	11	Broncho-breum.
801	J. H. McG.	M.	51	" 16th, " . . .	3	4	30	Pneumonia.
890	M. J.	F.	30	" 18th, " . . .	2	6	8	Phthisis.
566	E. S.	M.	34	" 28th, " . . .	6	4	19	"
837	M. J. B.	F.	43	September 10th, " . . .	3	2	4	Debility.
893	M. D.	F.	32	" 14th, " . . .	2	5	15	Phthisis.
1049	H. C.	M.	37	" 15th, " . . .	.....	6	28	Cholera morbus.
570	S. A. W.	F.	66	" 30th, " . . .	6	4	23	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.	20	15	35	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
“ 15 to 20 “	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
“ 20 to 25 “	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
“ 25 to 30 “	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
“ 30 to 35 “	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
“ 35 to 40 “	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
“ 40 to 45 “	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
“ 45 to 50 “ .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
“ 50 to 55 “ .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
“ 55 to 60 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 60 to 65 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 65 to 70 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
“ 70 to 75 “	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 75 to 80 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 80 to 85 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 85 to 90 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 90 to 95 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	45	35	80	.....	.....	.....	24	20	44

TABLE No. 8.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....		9			
From 1 to 2 months.....		4			
“ 2 “ 3 “		10			
“ 3 “ 4 “		7			
“ 4 “ 5 “		10			
“ 5 “ 6 “		9			
“ 6 “ 7 “		4			
“ 7 “ 8 “		2			
“ 8 “ 9 “		4			
“ 9 “ 10 “		4			
“ 10 “ 11 “		9			
“ 11 “ 12 “		5			
“ 12 “ 18 “		38			
“ 18 months to 2 years.....		41			
“ 2 to 3 years		45			
“ 3 “ 4 “		70			
“ 4 “ 5 “		91			
“ 5 “ 6 “		16			
“ 6 “ 7 “		20			
“ 7 “ 8 “		48			
“ 8 “ 9 “		5			
“ 9 “ 10 “		13			
“ 10 “ 15 “		54			
“ 15 “ 20 “		60			
“ 20 years and upwards					
Totals.....		578			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	1	284	.....	284
Engineer's shop	5	1,425	.....	1,425
Wood yard and coal shed.....	15	1,534	.....	1,534
Bakery.....	2	600	.....	600
Laundry	12	626	2,870	3,496
Dairy	5	.....	1,825	1,825
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	2	390	.....	390
Farm	53	9,646	.....	9,646
Garden }				
Grounds ... }				
Stable.....	3	1,095	.....	1,095
Kitchen.....	16	1,247	3,235	4,482
Dining-rooms	20	2,920	4,380	7,300
Sewing rooms.....	4	.....	1,152	1,152
Wards	110	23,725	16,425	40,150
Halls	11	2,191	468½	2,659½
Storeroom.....	2	353	.....	353
General	10	1,100	.....	1,100
Superintendent's residence	2	365	365	730
Total	275	48,231	30,720½	78,951½

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1895, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		4	4
Brant.....	3	2	5
Bruce.....	9	8	17
Carleton.....	13	6	19
Dufferin.....		2	2
Dundas.....	5	2	7
Durham.....	1	1	2
Elgin.....	1	3	4
Essex.....	10	4	14
Frontenac.....	12	11	23
Glengarry.....	2		2
Grenville.....		2	2
Grey.....	7	12	19
Haldimand.....	7	3	10
Halton.....	3	5	8
Hastings.....	8	8	16
Huron.....	14	7	21
Kent.....	5	8	13
Lambton.....	8	6	14
Lanark.....	3	1	4
Leeds.....	8	6	14
Lennox and Addington.....	10	7	17
Lincoln.....	1	1	2
Middlesex.....	12	9	21
Muskoka District.....	6	3	9
Norfolk.....	6	5	11
Northumberland.....	6	5	11
Ontario.....	9	7	16
Oxford.....	8	5	13
Parry Sound District.....	2		2
Peel.....	2	6	8
Perth.....	6	4	10
Peterborough.....	1	3	4
Prescott.....	1		1
Prince Edward.....	2	2	4
Renfrew.....	2	3	5
Simcoe.....	25	20	45
Stormont.....	5		5
Victoria.....	6	4	10
Waterloo.....	4	8	12
Welland.....	2	3	5
Wellington.....	11	3	14
Wentworth.....	16	16	32
York.....	58	43	101
Total.....	320	258	578

ORILLIA ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1895.

—		Disbursements.		Dr.		—		Receipts.		Cr.	
				\$ c.						\$ c.	
1894.						1894.					
Nov.	15.	To cash paid A. McPhee for 1 milch cow		30	00	Oct.	1.	By cash balance on hand		819	62
"	15.	" " " " " 1 "		31	00	Nov.	27.	" " " " " from J. J. Hatley, for 2 dry cows		55	00
Dec.	3.	" " " " " 4 pigs		8	00	Dec.	1.	" " " " " A. Kerr, for 3,110 pounds of pork @ \$3.65		113	51
"	7.	" " " " " 8 "		14	00						
"	"	" " " " " 1 milch cow		28	00						
"	20.	" " " " " Longford Quarry Co., for stone steps		209	40						
1895.						1895.					
Feb.	5.	" " " " " C. Harvie, for 1 milch cow		30	00	Feb.	6.	" " " " " A. Kerr, for 2 dry cows		55	00
"	15.	" " " " " P. Regan, " 1 "		30	00	"	"	" " " " " " "		55	00
Mch.	29.	" " " " " A. Bays, " 1 "		34	00	"	"	" " " " " 5,430 pounds pork @ 4 1/4		230	77
April	1.	" " " " " S. McKee, " 10 small pigs		17	50	"	"	" " " " " engineer for charcoal		7	00
"	10.	" " " " " G. Clark, " 9 "		22	50	"	"	" " " " " A. Kerr, for 2 dry cows		55	00
May	4.	" " " " " J. Morden, " work on stone steps		38	50	"	"	" " " " " " "		142	37
"	16.	" " " " " Longford Lumber Co., for lumber for hennery		49	21	June	11.	" " " " " " "			
"	23.	" " " " " C. Salter, for work on grounds		11	50	July	3.	" " " " " 3,350 pounds pork @ 4 1/4			
June	1.	" " " " " McNabb Bros. & Co., for lawn mowers		105	00	Aug.	14.	" " " " " " "			
"	8.	" " " " " A. Calverly, for 1 milch cow		36	00						
"	8.	" " " " " C. Salter, " work on grounds		26	50						
"	8.	" " " " " C. Moore, " 1 milch cow		34	00						
"	10.	" " " " " Carver Bros., " fruit trees		81	20						
"	15.	" " " " " Tudhope Carriage Co., for exchange on buggy		60	00						
"	22.	" " " " " J. Sanderson, for work on hen house		43	47						
"	22.	" " " " " M. Millar, " hardware for hen house		22	57						
"	28.	" " " " " A. Tait, " lumber " do		9	00						
July	1.	" " " " " C. Salter, " for work on grounds		23	50						
"	22.	" " " " " J. Kennedy, " 1 milch cow		32	00						
Aug.	14.	" " " " " T. Duffy, " 12 small pigs		30	00						
"	24.	" " " " " J. Kennedy, " 1 Milch cow		34	00						
S. pt.	30	To balance		442	42						
				1,533	27	Oct.	1.	By balance brought forward		1,533	27
										</	

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1895.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1894				10	7	17
Admitted during year:						
By Medical Certificate				7	3	10
Total number under treatment during year				17	10	27
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	2	1	3			
" improved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	5	3	8			
Died	1		1	6	3	9
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1895				11	7	18
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				96	75	171
" discharged	70	65	135			
" died	13	3	16			
" eloped	2		2	85	68	153
" remaining 30th September, 1895				11	7	18

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1894				4	3	7
Admitted during year, voluntary				21	3	24
Total number under treatment during year				25	6	31
Total number of discharges during year	18	4	22			
Died	1		1	19	4	23
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1895				6	2	8
Total number admitted since opening of asylum				234	34	268
" discharged	221	32	253			
" died	4		4			
" eloped	3		3	228	32	260
" remaining 30th September, 1895				6	2	8

